

THE TIMES

When will Russia learn value of humanity? Alan Sillitoe, page 14

Inflation and pay... urged to... set crisis over... and output

employment will increase, production will fall... rise by 17 per cent this year...

Inflation rate 'could reduced to 5%'

port prices will rise by 26 per cent in 1974, with an additional 6.5 per cent rise in 1975...

Minister in French A-tests row dismissed

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing last night dismissed M Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber...

200 policemen watch helplessly as IRA leader speaks

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Kidnappers and captives 'waved on' at police checkpoint... Lord and Lady Donoughmore were told...



Lord Donoughmore, with bloodstains on the front of his coat, and his wife, who was wearing his dinner jacket.

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Lam burst... villages

Peru, June 9—... through a giant... in a series of... engulfed three... villages...

Lisbon opens diplomatic relations with Moscow

From Our Correspondent Lisbon, June 9... Portugal has established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union...

Plea to nurses by Mrs Castle as 600 patients face being forced to leave

Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, appealed to nurses' leaders yesterday to call off their strikes...

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Whitelaw appointment as Tory chairman imminent

By Our Political Staff The appointment of Mr Whitelaw, former Secretary of State for Northern Ireland...

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Demonstrators cheer at Bolshoi ballet

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The rest of the news

- FEC: Mr Heath denying right of people to decide, Mr Wilson says... Discrimination: How young black people get into trouble with the law... Councils accused: 'More spent on cleaning offices than on historic buildings'...

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HOME NEWS

Mr Heath accused of denying public right to make EEC decision

By George Clark Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister last night attacked Mr Heath, the Opposition Leader, for his recent comment that a minority Labour Government "is not entitled to renegotiate Britain out of the European Economic Community..."

the views of the British people. Mr Wilson was picking up remarks made by Mr Heath when he attended a formal party at the opening of the Conservative European MPs' new offices in St Stephen's House, Westminster.

Ministers anxious to placate left wing

By Our Political Correspondent

The strong tone of Mr Wilson's counterblast last night to Mr Heath over the EEC will bring some reassurance to members of the Labour left wing who intend to criticize Mr Callaghan's handling of the renegotiation when the Commons debates Europe tomorrow.

Women asked to monitor local food prices

Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, asked 400 delegates to the Labour Women's conference yesterday to be local monitors of prices.

Sympathy not enough for nurses, Mrs Short says

Nurses needed more than emotion and a flood of sympathy, Mrs Renée Short, MP for Wolverhampton, North-East, said at the Labour Women's conference yesterday.

Police watch as IRA leader speaks

Continued from page 1 passage across the country thought they were bidding farewell to a Son of Ireland or whether they turned up out of curiosity to watch Mr Gaughan's journey home, it was difficult to tell.



An injured man being helped to an ambulance after a car bomb exploded at the Ballymacaward gravel racing track, Hannastown, Belfast, yesterday. The explosion killed Michelle Osborne, aged 13, and seriously injured three other members of her family.

Police watch as IRA leader speaks

Continued from page 1 under the gaze of Mr Rory O'Brady (Ruairi Ó Bradaigh), the Sinn Féin president. Mr Gaughan's parents live near the cathedral but most people in Ballina did not seem to remember the man who died last week aged 24.

Police watch as IRA leader speaks

Continued from page 1 This year's Easter, 1916 with the names altered, that of Gaughan replacing that of Padraig Pearse. Randalstown bomb: A 200lb car bomb exploded on a country road outside Randalstown, Co Antrim, late on Saturday night.

Police watch as IRA leader speaks

Continued from page 1 Prayers for Duke Prayers for the Duke of Gloucester, aged 74, whose health is giving cause for concern, were said yesterday at the village church at Barnwell, near his home in Northamptonshire.

Tory anger over 'uniformed' marchers

By Christopher Walker

Protests about public demonstrations of support for the Provisional IRA are expected to be made to the Home Secretary when the Commons reassembles today. Some Conservative MPs have been particularly angered by the wearing of black berets and dark glasses, the traditional funeral accessories of the IRA.

Vote to end Nalco strikes in London

From Raymond Perman Labour Staff Brighton

The executive of the National and Local Government Officers Association (Nalco) last night decided by 35 votes to 28 to offer strikes and overtime by its members in London boroughs.

Industrial action over pensions may be deferred

By Paul Routledge Labour Correspondent

Union leaders of 40,000 servants who have been invited to work on pension increases may suspend their industrial action today. The Department of Health and Social Security has agreed to the Public Services Association's demand for a decision to allow fresh talks this morning.

Industrial action over pensions may be deferred

Continued from page 1 The association seems to have shifted its priority to an immediate payment of cash bonus to compensate extra overtime on top of pensions and other benefits to a departmental investigation into grievances over civil servants' pay structure and prospects.

Liberals to issue interim manifesto

The Liberal Party is soon to issue an interim manifesto. That was one of several decisions taken by leading Liberals who met at the weekend to plan party strategy.

Liberals to issue interim manifesto

Continued from page 1 The conference at Brantwood, Lake Coniston, organized by the standing committee on policy, involved all sections of the party.

Champagne and eggs for freed kidnap victims

Continued from page 1 put over the cut on his temple. The Garda served the couple a meal of tea while he telephoned the Donoughmore family.

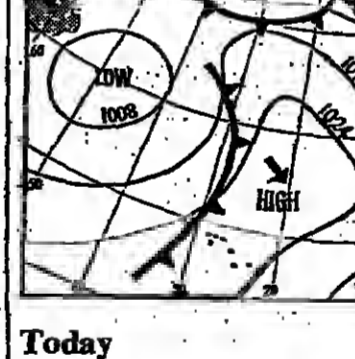
Champagne and eggs for freed kidnap victims

Continued from page 1 Lord and Lady Donoughmore went to bed and Lady Sara Collins, their daughter, said: "They are very tired. They have not slept for two nights and they need some rest."

Champagne and eggs for freed kidnap victims

Continued from page 1 The financial side of the operation is governed by the Redundant Churches Fund and the rest is done by the advisory board.

Weather forecast and recordings



Weather forecast and recordings

Table with weather data for various regions including London, East Coast, and West Coast, listing temperature, wind, and cloud cover.

Weather forecast and recordings

Table with weather data for various resorts, listing temperature, wind, and cloud cover.

Woman beats some of the best male parachutists

From Tony Geraghty Weston on the Green Oxfordshire In the British Parachute Championships, which ended yesterday, Corporal Jackie Smith, aged 22, the only woman in the Parachute Regiment, defeated some of the best men in the business to finish third in the individual accuracy competition.

Woman beats some of the best male parachutists

Continued from page 1 The British Parachute Association will also send a congratulatory letter to the women's Red Devils free fall team, defeated some of the best men in the business to finish third in the individual accuracy competition.

New system for redundant churches urged

The system of deciding whether a redundant church should be demolished, put to other use, or preserved as a monument, should be streamlined, says a report by the Advisory Board for Redundant Churches, issued today.

New system for redundant churches urged

Continued from page 1 The unified body should be allowed to follow through its recommendations and to make the final decision on the future of each church, a job now done by the church commissioners, the report says.

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Large advertisement for British Caledonian airlines. Text includes 'Let's go to BRUSSELS', '19 flights a week by One-Eleven jet-including the earliest flight of the day on weekdays. Scheduled British Caledonian services to Brussels are now operating from London Airport Gatwick. Ask your travel agent for details. Or call our nearest office.' At the bottom, 'LET'S GO BRITISH CALEDONIAN' with a logo.

ADVERTISEMENT

AN ANALYSIS OF INDIGNATION

It is almost a year ago that a series of articles by Mr Adam Raphael on black wages in South Africa appeared in the Guardian. This series earned Mr Raphael a press award as news reporter of the year.

Our Parliamentarians took over where Mr Raphael signed off. A Parliamentary Select Committee probed British operations in South Africa and provided these companies with "guidelines" on wage increases.

In the end it was claimed that Mr Raphael's series on South Africa led to a dramatic string of wage rises. Mr Harry Oppenheimer, Chairman of Anglo American, however, contended in London recently that changes were taking place in any event—without interference from Britain.

In his speech at Chatham House, Mr Oppenheimer hinted that the concern shown by Raphael for black employees of British firms in South Africa "is not felt in anything like the same degree in regard to British firms operating, say, in Hong Kong or India, or elsewhere in the African Continent".

Mindful of the fact that Mr Raphael may want to earn another press award in this field, we have taken great care not to scoop him on the real in depth story of labour conditions at British establishments in Hong Kong, Sri Lanka, Singapore and a host of black African countries, but these facts are beyond dispute:

We found that on sugar plantations in South Africa, workers earned something like five times the wages of the tea-leaf pickers in Sri Lanka—the island we used to know as Ceylon. In a Daily Mirror report on November 2, 1973, Dr S Vijeratnar described working conditions on tea plantations in Sri Lanka as follows: "It is worse than a prison camp. Their quarters aren't fit for animals, let alone human beings."

Consider our Crown Colony, Hong Kong, where a Chinese worker doing the same job as a European is normally paid only one-seventieth to one hundredth of the European's wages. There are an estimated thirty thousand child labourers in Hong Kong where such exploitation is illegal.

A Telegraph report published in May 1973 showed that an unskilled black worker earns between £25.40 and £44 per month in South Africa, while in Kenya wages for the unskilled varied between £4 and £14.50 a month. A semi-skilled black worker in South Africa earns between £30.80 and £55.40, while in Uganda they are paid between £12 and £24.50; and a skilled black worker in South Africa earns between £37.50 and £92.40, while in Liberia he earns between £21 and £63 a month. Add to this brief comparison between the black worker's position in South Africa and the rest of the continent the fact that many enjoy free food, clothing and housing and medical advantages.

Now let's carry on, Guardian. Let's have a close look at Sri Lanka, Hong Kong, India and a host of other African countries. It must not be thought that the Guardian is being selectively indignant—of being more intent on South Africa baiting than on improving the lot of the workers employed by British firms abroad.

**The Club of Ten,
PO Box 4AA
London W1.**

HOME NEWS

Discrimination leads young black people into trouble with law

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent. How unemployment, discrimination and homelessness can alienate young black people and lead them into trouble with the law is indicated by the Community Relations Commission in a report to the Home Secretary...

'Exorcist' aid: Two ministers of religion at Leichworth, Hertfordshire, are manning a 24-hour aid line for any cinema-goers who may be emotionally disturbed by the controversial film The Exorcist.

Drowned man named: A man found dead in the river at Guildford, Surrey, was named yesterday as Mr Thomas O'Flaherty, aged 32, of York Road, Guildford. Foul play is not suspected.



Mr Heath in action last night at the Festival Hall, London, conducting the London Symphony Orchestra in the overture to Wagner's 'Die Meistersinger' in a concert to mark the orchestra's seventieth birthday. Mr André Previn, the orchestra's principal conductor, said: 'The LSO has never had a stauncher supporter or a better friend than Mr Heath. The Opposition Leader has agreed to become an honorary member of the LSO.'

Ex-BBC man turns to Welsh films

One of the interesting features of life in Wales today is the devotion with which an increasing number of people are sticking their fingers in the Welsh language. It is not so much to keep English out, as to keep the Welshness in. There are many ways, economic as well as cultural, of plugging holes in a culture. The Welsh language movement does not exist merely to shore up the language, but also to develop it and give it fresh and modern expression. Welsh has always been richly expressed through prose, poetry and music, but only rarely have Welsh speakers been able to go to their own language. Today, however, a small group of people are busy plugging that particular hole by establishing a Welsh language cinema. This week the most ambitious independent film ever made in Welsh is being completed in north Wales. It is a 45-minute comedy, financed by the new Welsh Film Board and directed by Mr William Aaron, of Llanberis, a former director of BBC's 24 Hours and Midweek. Mr Aaron has returned to Wales and feels strongly that films should be made in Welsh. He has made three films so far, and now, with a £25,000 grant from the Midland Bank, is starting work on two more, in English and Welsh, about the work and ideals of Urd Gobaith Cymru, the Welsh youth movement. Sir Ifan ab Owen Edwards, founder of the movement, made the first Welsh film in the 1930s. It was a documentary about quarrymen and had a soundtrack cut on large 78 rmp discs. With a mobile generator powering a projector, it toured the country playing to large audiences in village halls. It was the first 'talkie' seen in many parts of Wales. An elderly woman, confronted by the sight of someone speaking Welsh on the screen, faints. A few Welsh films were made in 1947-48, but no more were made until Welsh language television was established in the 1960s. Mr Michael Bayley Hughes, assistant administrator of the Welsh language theatre company in Bangor, made a Welsh film last year. 'To Welsh people the cinema has traditionally meant Hollywood. Films in our own language have been missing from our experience. I think good films can tell Welsh people a lot about themselves and their culture', Mr Aaron says. 'Television gives us documentaries, but not strong feature films or art films. A film is a powerful medium as well as an art form. It might, for instance, be more effective to make a film about the difficulty of second homes than to demonstrate about it. 'Film making has been regarded as prohibitively expensive, but in many countries talented people have demonstrated that good film can be made on small budgets. Mr Aaron has drawn on his considerable television current affairs experience to make films quickly and at relatively small cost. He uses 'natural locations, never expensive sets. Later this year he will shoot a pop musical. He hopes to make two films a year. 'I shall make a lot of popular films and comedies. Documentaries are in the main well covered by television. I get more satisfaction from making films in Welsh, a culture I know and care about, and I can reach Welsh audiences than I could from equivalent films in English. 'Our largest difficulty now is distribution. Thousands saw our first film at the national establisment, but we want to reach wider audiences. 'We can show the films in theatres in the larger towns, but I think that because so many cinemas in Wales closed long ago we shall have to take the films to the people in the countryside, showing them in village halls and small theatres. In fact, I think we can successfully revive the travelling cinema that Sir Ifan pioneered 40 years ago.'

Regional report

Trevor Fishlock Llanberis

12-mile sea limit called for by lawyers

By Marcel Berlins, Legal Correspondent. International agreement on a 12-mile territorial sea, over which the coastal state would exercise sovereignty, is called for by the Society of Conservative Lawyers in a report. Most countries have a three-mile territorial limit, but some governments have unilaterally declared sovereign jurisdiction over a wider area. The Conservative lawyers emphasize, however, that acceptance of a 12-mile limit should be within the context of an international agreement settlement of the law of the sea generally. This is to be discussed at the international conference starting in Caracas, Venezuela, next week. There would have to be restrictions on sovereignty, the report says, to ensure freedom of navigation and allow for non-discriminatory regional arrangements. The report accepts the principle of an extended area, above the 12 miles, conferring powers and privileges on the coastal state, particularly in regard to safety and pollution. It sees such an extension of jurisdiction as being the subject of agreement within a United Nations framework. 'Accordingly, the United Kingdom should oppose, and withhold recognition from, unilateral claims to more extended national jurisdictions; in particular, those to a patrimonial sea (or economic zone) of 200 miles; those claiming that all waters within an archipelago are national waters; and those claiming extensive pollution control areas.' The society proposes the setting up of regional sea authorities where appropriate, and an international maritime authority, whose functions would include the administration of economic exploitation of the ocean by means of regulations, licences, taxation, and the exercise of police powers. Whose Sea? (Conservative Political Centre, 30p)

More party supporters given Whitehall jobs

By Our Political Staff. More party-committed ministerial advisers than ever before have been brought into Whitehall departments since the general election by Mr Wilson and his ministers. There are now 38 personal appointments by ministers at 14 departments, 10 Downing Street, and the Cabinet Office. All senior ministers are being encouraged to make political appointments. Mr Wilson has made three appointments in the Cabinet Office, and has created a policy unit at No 10 under Dr Bernard Donoghue, with eight members. Mrs Castle, a ministerial critic of Civil Service intrusion of Labour politics between 1962 and 1970, has four political advisers at the Department of Health and Social Security; Mr Beon has three at the Department of Industry, and Mrs Williams has three at the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection. The only Cabinet ministers responsible for big departments who have resisted the open invitation to make use of the patronage are Mr Peart, Minister of Agriculture; Mr Ross, Secretary of State for Scotland; Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment; and Mr Mason, Secretary of State for Defence. Lord Elyon-Jones, the Lord Chancellor, has also seen no need to ensure 'creative tension' by mixing a political adviser with his civil servants. Outside the Cabinet the only minister to make personal appointments of advisers is Mrs Hart, in the Ministry of Overseas Development. She has two. Ministerial advisers are not allowed to be parliamentary candidates if they are paid by the Civil Service (two are paid from other sources). They are all subject to full security checks, and appointments are at the sure of the ministers they. Their posts lapse when Administration leaves office. The following is the full list (asterisks indicate a part appointment): Mr Wilson, Cabinet Office; Crowther-Funn, Mr G. Richardson and Mr P. Bay, Policy Unit at 10 Downing St; Dr Donoghue*, Mrs C. Mitchell*, Mr G. Graham*, Graham*, Mr R. H. Kilwar D. F. J. Pichaud, Mr A. J. and Mr G. Davies, Department of Education and Science; Pr M. Peston, Mr Varley, Department of E. Mr S. Bundred, Mr Crossland, Department of Environment; Mr D. Lipsz, Mr P. Barry, Mr Callaghan, Foreign and Commonwealth Office; Mr M. M. (formerly head of Labour International department); Mrs Castle, Department of Industry; Mr D. G. P. Smith*, Mr J. Straw, Mr J. Chapman, Mr Jenkins, Home Office; Mr Crossland, Department of Transport; Mr A. G. Le M. (formerly head of Labour International department); Mr J. Hart, Ministry of Overseas Development; Mr M. J. (not paid by Civil Service); S. Nottland, Mr Williams, Department of Environment; Mr T. J. Lyster, Dr J. Mitchell* and Dr Josling, Mr Short, Lord President of the Council; Mr G. A. M. Labour Party head of research; Miss V. Kidd, Mr Shore, Department of Industry; Mr M. Stewart* and Mr R. P. (Inland Revenue) and Pro Kildor*, Mr John Morris, Welsh O. Mr G. Frye-Dorris, David Wood, p.

Rain aids crops but farmers need much more

By Our Agricultural Correspondent. The rain of the past few days has eased the difficulties of some farmers but much more is needed to save many threatened crops. The rain has helped in the recovery of grass after grazing or a stage cut and given a much-needed filth to delayed vegetable sowings, but the amount of rain has varied widely over quite small areas. On heavy land fields in the Midlands the rain may just make the difference for sugar beet and potatoes between a complete failure and a moderate crop, provided more falls soon. But the change has come too late to push yields anywhere beyond the average. Most spring-sown cereals are not doing too well, although more rain now could make a lot of difference to barley yields. This position is much the same over the whole of north-west Europe, although the total EEC grain crop is expected to be up on last year. The increase, if it comes to harvest, will be due to more winter wheat and maize being sown in Europe. Barley and oats are expected to be down in both acreage and yield. In Britain, at least in the East, winter wheat still looks reasonably promising. The increase, if it comes to harvest, will be due to more winter wheat and maize being sown in Europe. Barley and oats are expected to be down in both acreage and yield. In Britain, at least in the East, winter wheat still looks reasonably promising.

Three killed in coach crash

Three men were killed and four people were injured yesterday when a coach carrying American tourists was in collision with a car on the Perth to Inverness road, near Calvine. On the A338 Twyford to Winchester road at Hockley, Hampshire, two men died when their motor cycle went out of control on their way to a motor cycle race meeting.

Lightning hits church

Thirty worshippers sheltering from rain in the porch of Laxfield parish church, Suffolk, after morning service yesterday, escaped when lightning struck the tower, shattering windows and bringing down masonry.

Teachers 'overwhelmed' maladjusted children

By Our Education Correspondent. Teachers needed the help of a team of professionals, including doctors, social workers, nurses and psychiatrists, if they were to tackle maladjustment among schoolchildren, Mr Max Morris, headmaster of Willesden High School, London, said on Saturday. He said: 'Maladjustment is one of the biggest problems we face in school. It exists in such great numbers that many teachers feel overwhelmed by the difficulties. The symptoms are often indiscipline and sometimes violence.' Mr Morris said teachers had very little help from local authorities. They had not been trained even to begin to deal with maladjusted children. Special institutions only touched the fringe because of lack of staff and money. This showed a grave lack of balance in the allocation of money for education and a crucial gap in understanding by those who administered educational policy, Mr Morris, former president of the National Union of Teachers, told a conference organized by the British Association of Social Psychiatric London. Dr Rhodes Boyson, Co-operative MP for Brent, North, in a speech on Saturday, attacked an invitation by a select committee of the House of Commons to the National Union of Teachers. The committee on national spending has asked union of about 15,000 members mostly under the age of five. Dr Boyson said the NUUOT is a union of adults, but little by little has become a young men's committee, and the loss of recognition younger offshoot which asked with all types of mental ailments. He said £500 a year for student; the age of 16. This would further step to national ruptured.

Institute's work in combating farm ills

Agriculture

Leonard Amey

I have long felt that difficulties of animal health, as they affect the farmer, are rather like a set of dominoes. If one falls, there is a smaller one inside it, and so on. I was first prompted to this thought when it seemed that the answer to many of our cattle ills was vaccination against brucellosis, and a whole set of new causes were disclosed. Workers at the Compton Institute for Research on Animal Diseases, which was opened to the public last week for the first time since it was founded in 1938, are under no illusions about the number of boxes that still have to be opened. A fresh case is constantly being opened apart from those they have long been working on. To a dairy farmer today Compton is probably associated with the metabolic profile, a technique of assessing the efficiency of feeding and management by an analysis of blood samples during a period of time. The fact that it works seems to be proved by the fact that it has been prepared to pay to have it carried out on a commercial basis. A development of this kind has been possible only through the combined development of a whole range of specialists—veterinary, nutritional, radiobiological, analytical and statistical—who are now working together. That was hardly the kind of exercise anyone envisaged when the institute was first set up. Then it was a matter of finding ways to rid the industry of such scourges as bovine tuberculosis and contagious abortion. The basic philosophy was still one of finding the organism and developing a vaccine to kill it. The scourges of the past, although they still occasionally worry for farmers, are a thing of the past. A local abortion storm is a news story for the agricultural press. But the average raising index of a dairy cow is still much that it was then, 400 days instead of a theoretical 365, with all that implies in terms of lost milk and production. Computer workers are still trying to find the reasons why there is so much loss in the early days after conception and the means of reducing it. It is an intricate investigation which touches on the fundamental. A field of work that has greatly developed during the years, with the intensification of livestock husbandry, is what is classified as production diseases. We subject all our animals, but particularly our dairy cows, to remarkable physical stresses in the interest of higher and higher yields; and some could hardly stay in business without it. The most obvious examples of production diseases are the metabolic disorders, due simply to an imbalance between input and output. The answers in cases of milk fever, grass tetany and ketosis are well known but there are others rather more difficult to diagnose and deal with. Compton has been trying to look ahead here and trying to identify some of the hazards of proposed systems of management that have not come into general use. Three aspects of this under investigation are the rapid increase of dairy heifers for early calving, the use of high protein and twinning in cattle, and use of conventional diets. The first, on preliminary results, seems to be disadvantageous; the performance of natural twins by comparison with contemporary single calves, not too bad. It may not be a good thing to try to grow dairy heifers fast, but there are other animals where it may be an advantage. An investigation has started into the use of antibiotic steroids, which appear to improve protein use, and their possible hazards. A possibility on the other side is that they might be used to help the dairy cow to recuperate after a heavy lactation and so prolong her useful life (still, on many farms, no more than an average three lactations). Five years ago there began an investigation into non-specific factors of infection. Some of the factors in this have been shown an increased resistance to a number of bacteria. We subject our dairy cows, in remarkable ways, to stresses in the interest of higher and higher yields; and some could hardly stay in business without it. The most obvious examples of production diseases are the metabolic disorders, due simply to an imbalance between input and output. The answers in cases of milk fever, grass tetany and ketosis are well known but there are others rather more difficult to diagnose and deal with. Compton has been trying to look ahead here and trying to identify some of the hazards of proposed systems of management

discovery that certain bacteria in the gut cause they are coated with a substance that enables them to penetrate the surface of the intestine. The first is a vaccine for the pig and the second of stock resistant to the disease. With pigs, too, there is the discovery that some lesions are due to the presence of a parasite and bacteria. Diseases are certainly of importance economically because they cause piglet losses before wean due to that cause and can cause 60 per cent of calf loss. The infective agents involved in many and various cases of health; there is obviously a link between workers here and at Compton. Both have a common interest in the fact that the same bacteria are present in the dairy, slurry, another consequence of livestock intensification. A long-standing project at Compton has been the investigation of various forms of sheep scab. Even though possible to transmit the disease, incubation is so slow that it is not easy to recover the exact nature of the pathogen. It is so different from any known ventorial virus. In the course of the work, 12 years two flocks of sheep have been developed highly susceptible to experimental infection, the other almost resistant. The same method, applied to the Swaledale, which has given a lot of the hope that introducing resistant animals into commercial flocks will reduce the natural disease.

Take the straight way SAS SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES. MONDAY SAS Trans-Asian Express* to Bangkok-Singapore-Djakarta; SAS Trans-Orient Route to Karachi-Bangkok-Tokyo. TUESDAY SAS Trans-Orient Express to Bangkok-Kuala-Lumpur-Singapore; SAS Trans-Polar Route to Tokyo. WEDNESDAY THAI Royal Orchid Express to Bangkok-Singapore-Sydney. THURSDAY SAS Trans-Asian Express* to Bangkok; SAS Trans-Polar Route to Tokyo; SAS Trans-Orient Route to Karachi-Calcutta-Bangkok-Manila-Tokyo. FRIDAY SAS Trans-Asian Express* to Bangkok. SATURDAY SAS Trans-Asian Express* to Bangkok; SAS Trans-Siberian Express to Tokyo; THAI Royal Orchid Express to Bangkok-Singapore-Sydney. *via Tashkent. Please contact your local IATA Travel Agent or SAS offices in London - 01-7344020, Bristol - 0272-292139, Birmingham - 021-6434778/9, Leeds - 0532-41766, Manchester - 061-8328431, Newcastle - 0632-22171, Glasgow - 041-2493832, Dublin - 43346/7.

HOME NEWS

Councils spend less on buildings historic interest than cleaning offices, survey says

Young Reporter. Councils in England probably more mooney each year... The survey shows that local authorities spend less on buildings... cleaning offices, survey says... As a result of this, the average wear up to 27%...

Union faces £50,000 claim by hauliers

By Our Labour Correspondent. The Transport and General Workers' Union faces a claim for compensation of about £50,000 in the National Industrial Relations Court on Wednesday...

90-year lease determinable on death not a short lease

Law Report June 7 1974. Parker v O'Connor. Before Lord Justice Edmund Davies, Lord Justice Stamp and Lord Justice Scarman. Judgments delivered June 6. A lease of a dwelling-house for 90 years commencing on June 24, 1970, but subject to determination on three months' notice on the death of the landlord was held to be a lease for less than seven years within the meaning of section 33(1) of the Housing Act, 1961.

Court of Appeal

Threshold offer may go to print workers

By Our Labour Correspondent. The British Printing Industry Federation and the Newspaper Society may decide tomorrow to advise member companies to pay a £120 "threshold" pay rise to printing workers who are banning overtime in pursuit of a pay claim.

Latest wills Residues left to charities

Miss Annie Dorothea Gibb, of Millford-on-Sea, left £136,386 net (duty paid, £19,765). After specific bequests she left the residue to the Friends of the Poor and Gentlefolk's Club. Mr. Harry Henley, of Bolney, Sussex, left £112,339 net (no duty shown). After personal bequests he left £2,000 each to the London City Mission, the Spanish Gospel Mission, the Mission for Christ and the residue equally between them and the Leprosy Mission and the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation.

er 'breached ruling on advertising matter'

By Our Political Correspondent. The council that Miss Hodges's complaints about the issue of November 5 were justified. The point was also being made that the general principle of labelled features was not being applied as rigidly as might be desired. He accepted that the main observations were valid, but said that the publisher's intention was to fill the advertising matter with the issue of November 5, did not satisfactorily between advertising matter and should be the words "advertisement" in accordance with the undertaking to the council.

Sex equality case put by a woman barrister

By Our Political Correspondent. The last Government's proposals for legislation on sex equality are criticized by Miss Mary Colton, a barrister, in a Bow Group pamphlet published today. She said the Conservative Government was contemplating a Bill which fell far short even of the Race Relations Act and, in effect, it concerned only employment, education, for all practical purposes, was omitted; it was to be dealt with solely by administrative action.

Holiday Madeira? Feel free.

Deep blue sea, an island of flowers where summer is crowded, unspoiled and everything the ble is made of. Free, come when you please, the weather will be the welcome even warmer. And the service you'll find that seems to have gone out of fashion in many... Madeira holiday brochures about Madeira. Write or ring: c/o National Tourist Office, 20 Lower Regent St. London SW1W 4PH. Telephone: 01-592 2455.

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Never do so few intend to try so hard to please so many.

We try harder. Avis. We rent Hillman and other fine cars. TO RESERVE A CAR CALL YOUR TRAVEL AGENT OR NEAREST AVIS OFFICE. IN MAJOR CITIES THE NUMBERS ARE: LONDON 545 6733 SEL. FAX 22244 BIRMINGHAM 445 4765 BRISTOL 292123 CAROL 4211 EDINBURGH 337 8363 GLASGOW 222827 LEEDS 59771 LIVERPOOL 709477 MANCHESTER 222211 NEWCASTLE 222222 NOTTINGHAM 445 4765

DIVIDEND NOTICES

BRASCAN LIMITED
Incorporated under the laws of Canada...
DOMESTIC SITUATIONS also on Page 13

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

MARRIED COUPLE SOUGHT
Accommodation and salary for wife...
Unique Opportunity
EXPERIENCED HOUSEKEEPER WITHOUT TIRES

WEST EUROPE

M Chirac appoints 21 junior ministers

From Henry Strachan
Paris, June 9
The new Cabinet of M Jacques Chirac has been brought up to strength through the appointment of 21 junior ministers...

Despite national belt-tightening, Paris continues to build up its nuclear armaments French scenario for Armageddon

From Henry Strachan
Paris, June 9
The French defence budget this year includes about £200m for nuclear armaments in general, about £20m for ballistic missiles and £40m for work on the South Pacific test range.

OVERSEAS

Palestinians decide not to go to Geneva peace conference

Cairo, June 9.—The Palestine National Council, at the end of its meeting here today, declared that an attempt was being made to impose a political Middle East settlement at the expense of Palestinian rights.

RELIEF WARDEN

required in 2 weeks September for...
COUPLE FOR HAMPTON
needed to take care of house where...

HOUSEKEEPER/CATERER

required immediately or September for...

FRIENDS? SISTERS?

Housewife, congenial position with...

COLOGNE, GERMANY

Apartment required for couple in...

MATURE WOMAN'S HELP

required for child 4 & 2. Heavy...

AN EXCELLENT SITUATION

to be established in a new house...

TEMPORARY COOK/HOUSEKEEPER

required month of August for...

ACTING WRITER

required for 10-12 weeks for...

ACTING WRITER

needed for 2-3 weeks for...

REQUIRED

ALL DOMESTIC STAFF—Resident...

EXP. TRIO, Mother, Housekeeper

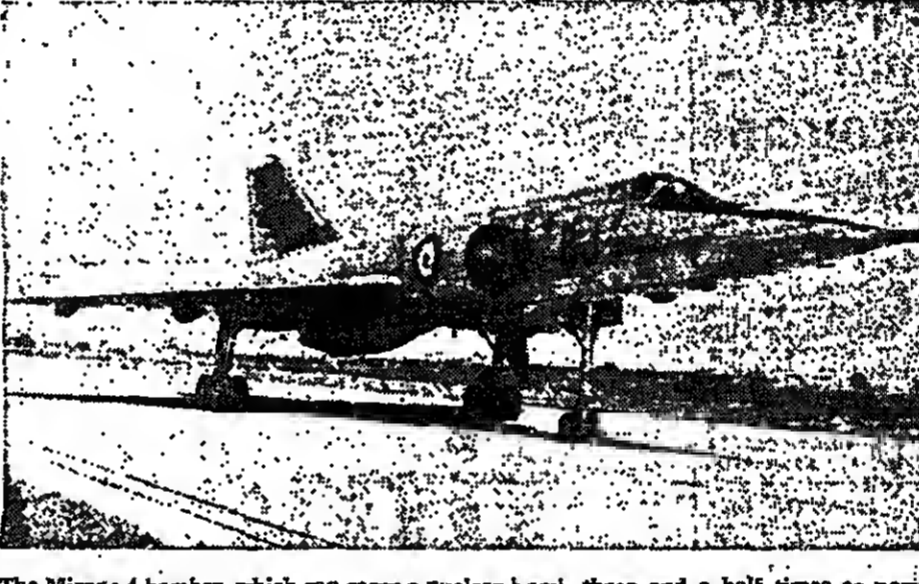
needed for 10-12 weeks for...

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

MOTHER'S HELP
English speaking Mother's Help...

Gen Amin bans newspapers from Kenya Mr Nixon leaves today for Middle East

Nairobi, June 9.—President Amin's ban on Kenyan newspapers was greeted with indignation and surprise by the press here today and political observers feared it would do little for relations between the two countries.



The Mirage 4 bomber, which can carry a nuclear bomb three and a half times as powerful as that used at Hiroshima.

Pro-divorce church leader given punishment choice

From Our Correspondent Rome, June 9
Don Giovanni Franzoni, the controversial former abbot barred from his priestly functions for campaigning against the abolition of divorce, has been given the choice of a year in a monastery or of a rising even sterner punishment.

Liberalization law hits snag in Spain

From Our Correspondent Madrid, June 9
It became clear here today that a proposed conflict-of-interest law designed to prevent senior government officials and businessmen becoming MPs in Spain will be largely ineffective.

Heavy voting in crucial Lower Saxony election

From Our Own Correspondent Bonn, June 9
Voters in Lower Saxony went to the polls today to elect a new state parliament in a ballot regarded by party leaders as crucially important.

Statement today on EEC-New Zealand links

By George Clark Political Correspondent
Sir Christopher Soames, European Commissioner for external relations, is to make a new statement on EEC relations with New Zealand...

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Writing to THE TIMES?
From Monday, 24th June, 1974, The Times will be published at its new building in Gray's Inn Road. From that date readers are asked to address all letters to our new address which as follows:—

SEAS



Swami, left, head of the Swamisharan Hindu Mission, with some of his monks in a Hampstead garden yesterday in London on a world tour. His mission has many thousands of followers in Britain.

Portuguese demands cause Portugal to consider African policies

Ashford... Portuguese Government... demands... Portugal... African policies... Mozambique... Guinea-Bissau... Angola... Frelimo... PAIGC... OAU... Portugal's... African... territories...

Scientists ignoring ban on Soviet seminar

From Edmund Stevens Moscow, June 9 Fifteen determined Jewish scientists outside the pale of the Soviet scientific establishment are clinging to plans to hold an unofficial international seminar in Moscow despite a categorical ban by the authorities. The Soviet Government has described the project as a hostile provocation. One of the group, Jewish physicist, Mr Alexander Voronel, was recently detained while he was buying bread and before release warned not to go ahead with the seminar, but he insists he will do so anyway. Nevertheless, given the circumstances, any likelihood that the seminar will materialise has been dismissed. None of the foreign scientists invited for the occasion would ever be given an entry visa for that purpose. The ostensible aim of the seminar was to keep the scientists abreast of world developments and research in their respective fields, as all of them were dismissed from their jobs and cut off from all scientific associations the instant they applied for permission to emigrate to Israel. Their applications were presumably rejected on security grounds. Knowing beforehand what the official reaction would be, they probably never seriously expected the project to be sanctioned. But to some extent they have achieved their objective, which was to focus public attention abroad on their plight.

New evening newspaper for New York

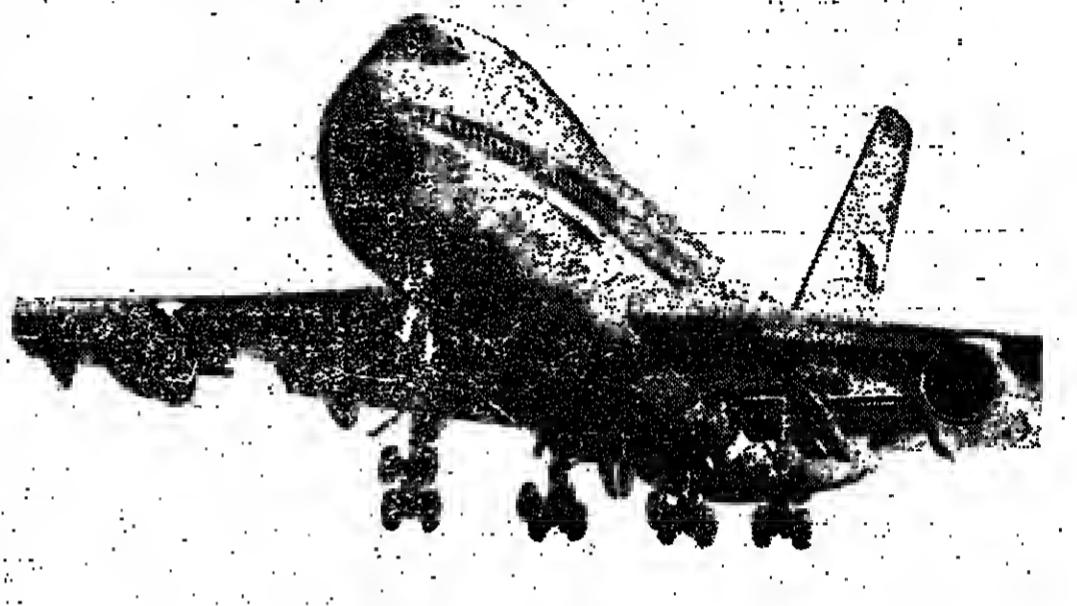
From Peter Strafford New York, June 9 New York, which has lost so many newspapers in recent years, is to get a new evening paper next January. It will be known as the New York Press. It will be produced with highly automated equipment. The money for the new paper is coming from Mr John Shaheen, a major figure in the oil world. Mr Shaheen, apparently a man not given to modesty, says he sees the paper as a combination of the Wall Street Journal and The New York Times. He is now looking, he says, for "the finest newsmen in the world".

18 feared dead in US tornadoes

Tulsa, Oklahoma, June 9—At least 12 people were feared dead in the wake of a series of tornadoes which swept across Oklahoma last night. Hundreds of people were injured while another six were feared dead in Kansas.—Reuter.

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ber poll

respondent... Rhodessa... Sir... week... party... rates... win... chaos... restore... among... publicity... African... newspaper... Rhodessians... peaceful... under... Government... report... railway... Beit... Sunday... Link

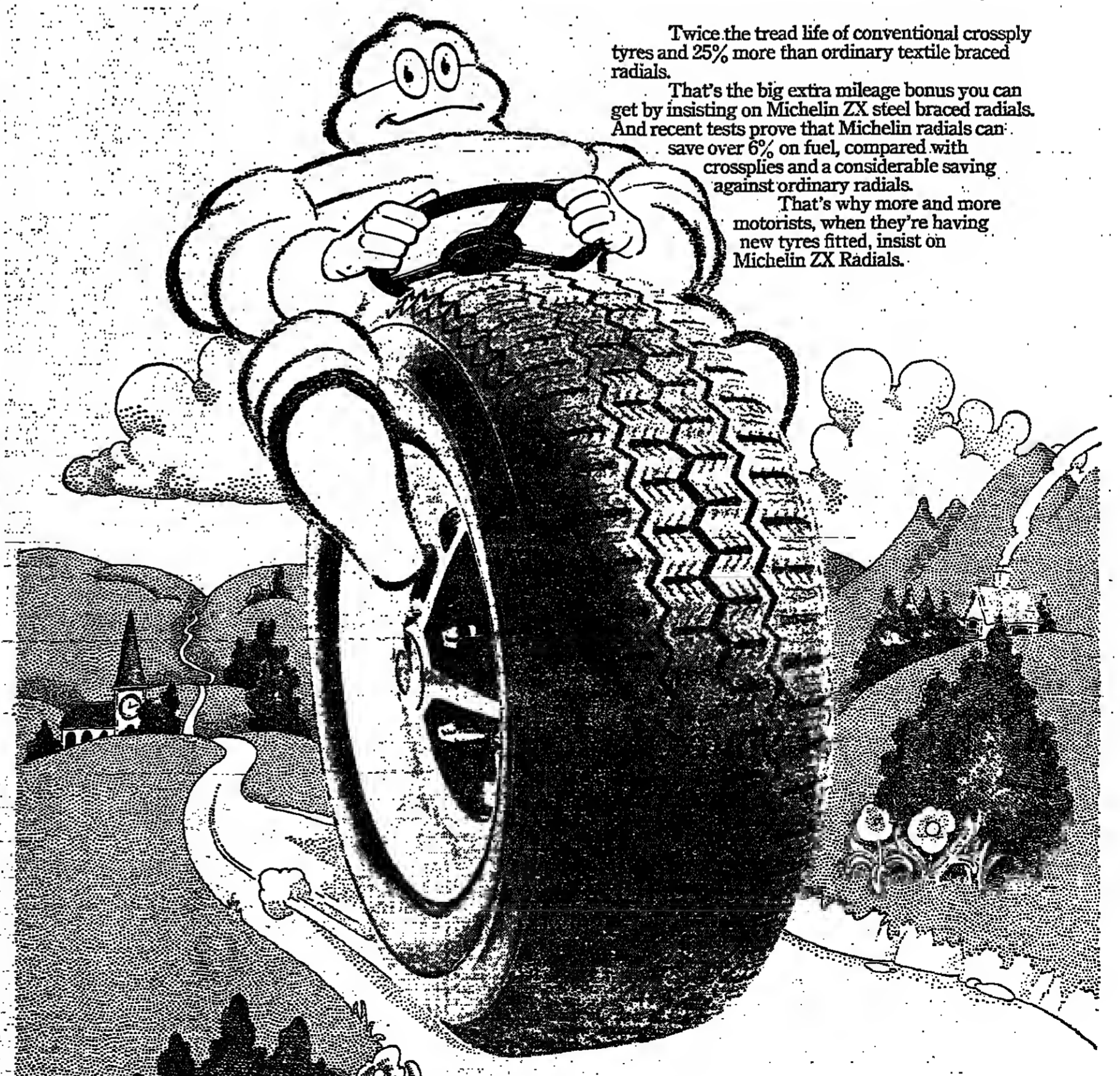
OAU condemns Japan as worst sanctions breaker

Mogadishu, Somalia, June 9.—The Organization of African Unity has named Japan as the "most notorious sanctions breaker" among the world's leading trading nations. A special report by Mr Nzo Ekangaki, the OAU Secretary General on sanctions against Rhodesia said Japan appeared to have stepped up its trade with Mr Smith's Government since the United Nations banned trade near eight years ago. Unlike some countries which have responded to United Nations protests, Japan has totally ignored all. Notes from the United Nations Secretary General on the issue, the OAU report said. The document was circulated among foreign ministers of 42 African countries and delegation leaders conferring here before the heads of state meeting on Wednesday. The report said almost every commodity in Rhodesian shops was of Japanese origin. France followed Japan in the list of Rhodesia's major trading partners. Other countries mentioned were Italy, which supplied light aircraft, Switzerland (jet aircraft), Holland, which operated shipping arrangements through a company named as Zephyr Holland Transitor NV, and Britain (shoes, carpets and household goods). "France has never disguised her contempt for sanctions. The country is an emporium for sanctions breakers", Mr Ekangaki said. The report claimed that Rhodesian tobacco was being sold on the world market as originally in Malawi, Mozambique and South Africa. It added that in some cases tobacco had been sold with the willing cooperation of African states because consignments were disguised as eggs which are not under sanctions. The report also named the British firms Lonrho and Rio Tinto-Zinc, as the biggest investors in Rhodesia's gold and mineral development, and exploration. "Japan was also investing in coffee growing, which the OAU said had replaced tobacco as Rhodesia's most important industry since sanctions were imposed.—Reuter.

to win seat in parliament

admir that in many wards the yards for success or failure will lie in the region between £400,000 and £800,000. "That is to say a candidate who can raise £800,000 is assured of a seat, whereas a person who spends less than £400,000 cannot hope to win", a senior member of the ruling party admits. This is a conservative estimate, according to the Japanese press. The English-language newspaper, Asahi Evening News, claimed last week that many of the ruling party's candidates are setting £1.5m aside for their election campaigns. The newspaper also estimated that the Japan Socialist Party, which does not enjoy the patronage of big business, will spend £150,000 on each of its candidates. About 250 candidates are expected to contest the 131 seats which fall vacant when half of

More miles per millimetre.



Twice the tread life of conventional crossply tyres and 25% more than ordinary textile braced radials. That's the big extra mileage bonus you can get by insisting on Michelin ZX steel braced radials. And recent tests prove that Michelin radials can save over 6% on fuel, compared with crossplies and a considerable saving against ordinary radials. That's why more and more motorists, when they're having new tyres fitted, insist on Michelin ZX Radials.

Drive a Michelin. It makes a good car better.

OVERSEAS

Greece to extend its territorial waters from six to 12 miles

From Mario Modiano Athens, June 9 As Greece and Turkey prepare for the next round of sparring over Aegean Sea rights, the Foreign Ministry in Athens has disclosed plans to extend Greek territorial waters from six to 12 miles.

territorial sea to 12 miles in the Aegean, and it is out of the question that Greece should compel us to accept it.



Mr. Whitlam: "No blank cheques."

Whitlam warning to premiers

From Our Correspondent Melbourne, June 9 In a hard-hitting speech before the Canberra branch of the Australian Labour Party today, Mr. Whitlam, the Prime Minister, warned State premiers that their free spending days were over.

Workers end protests after violence in Burma

From Our Correspondent Rangoon, June 9 Two days of boisterous disruptions in factories by workers using whistles and blaring loudspeakers have ceased following appeals by U Sein Win, the Burmese Prime Minister, and by the Central Peoples Workers' Council.

workshops involved in demonstrations, but force was resorted to only in Simaiki dockyard and Thamaing textiles factory.

Canadian leader seriously ill

Sherbrooke, Quebec, June 9 Mr. Jules Léger, the Governor-General of Canada, was in a serious condition in hospital here today after collapsing at a dinner last night, a Government spokesman said.

Search given up for missing women climbers

Delhi, June 9—A 14-man rescue team has abandoned its search for four women mountaineers, two New Zealanders and two Indians, missing after an avalanche.

Pakistan to raise defence expenditure by 27 pc

From Our Correspondent Rawalpindi, June 9 Pakistan intends to spend \$220m on defence in the financial year beginning on July 1—27 per cent more than the amount budgeted for this year.

Colombian airliner crash kills 43

Bogotá, June 9—A Colombian airliner crashed and caught fire in a jungle region near the Venezuelan border last night, killing all 43 people on board.

Communists 'retaliate' in Vietnam

From Victoria Britain Saigon, June 9 The commander of the Third Military Region, which includes the tense battlefields round Ben Cat, 25 miles north of Saigon, today paid a morale-raising visit to the recuperating villages of An Dien.

Ailing Brazilian newspaper closes

Rio de Janeiro, June 9—The daily newspaper Correio da Manhã, formerly leading Brazilian journal, closed today.

The ten commandments for conscientious parents

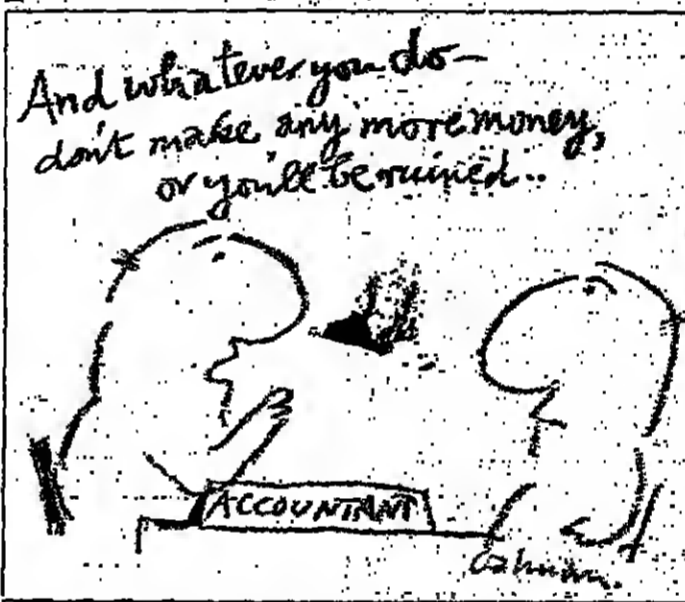
Ten child care "commandments" to help parents develop the full potential of their children are offered today in a new book by Dr. Mis Kellmer Pringle, director of the National Children's Bureau.

home" or to "bathe your child in language from birth onwards". How can the harassed mother living in an overcrowded home expect to encourage her child to play in every way both by himself and with other children—exploring, imitating, constructing, pretending and creating?

used are those enshrined in Dr. Pringle's "commandments". They have also attacked the concept of "cycle of deprivation" as blaming the parents and limiting potential social action by far too narrow environmental factors.

It seems the Chancellor is really the pools winner

Sbed a tear for poor Mr X. He is the young man who recently scooped the pools with a win of £400,000—or it would have been £400,000 if the Chancellor had not won £150,000 at pools betting duty.



Never mind, out of his £91 he would spend £4 on cigarettes (tax £120 p.a.) £5 on alcohol (tax £160 p.a.) and he reckoned his car would use 300 gallons of petrol a year costing, say, £3 a week (tax £70 p.a.).

Table with 2 columns: Tax item and Amount. Includes Cigarette tax (£120), Alcohol tax (£160), Petrol tax (£70), Car tax (£25), National Insurance (£70), VAT (£182), etc.

Painting a sympathetic picture of planners

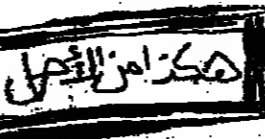
To most people planning has now become just a colossal bore and to many others it is something actually to dislike with an active hostility.

Freckle-face you were not always beautiful

There have, it seems, always been plenty of country recipes for removing those sandy spots, vulgarly known as freckles, scattered over the face.

Wild strawberries, samphire, dandelion, scabious and centaury

Wild strawberries, samphire, dandelion, scabious and centaury. These have, it seems, always been plenty of country recipes for removing those sandy spots, vulgarly known as freckles, scattered over the face.



ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning and prices of 10p outside London Metropolitan Area

PERA AND BALLET

GARDEN 2017 The Royal... JENUEA... BOLSHOI BALLET... BOLSHOI BALLET... BOLSHOI BALLET...

THEATRES

PALACE... JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR... A STREETCAR NAMED DESIRE... PALACE... PALACE...

CONCRETS

MINI HALL... THEATRES... THEATRES...

THEATRES

W.L. 724 2007... THEATRES... THEATRES... THEATRES... THEATRES...

ART EXHIBITIONS

BRITISH MUSEUM... COLNAGH'S... ENGLISH WATERCOLOURS... FISCHER FINE ART... NEW GALLERY... HELLER GALLERY... MARJORIE BARR GALLERY... MOONLAND GALLERY... PATRICK MALE... ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS... SHERIDAN GALLERY... THE LITTLE GALLERY... WILLIAMS AND SON... WILLIAM WESTON GALLERY... WILLIAM WESTON GALLERY...

THE ARTS



Richard Ford, 1832, by J. Becquer, and Ford's drawing of the Casa los Montsalves, Seville

Richard Ford: hispanophile, author, artist

Many may be surprised to learn that Richard Ford, the author of the Hand-book for Spain, spent so short a time in acquiring what would appear to be the experience of a lifetime. For there can never have been a travelling Englishman who so thoroughly, intelligently and quickly found his way to the heart of a strange and evasive people, to him previously unknown. Ford came to Spain, quite ignorant, yet he was sold of the language, with the main purpose of spending a winter or two in a warm climate for the sake of his wife Harriet's health.

The presence of Ford's friend, Henry Unwin Addington, an English envoy in Madrid, may well have been one of the reasons that made the Fords choose Spain. They arrived with three small children and three female retainers towards the end of 1830 and established themselves in Seville. For three years they were to remain there, or in Granada, where, thanks to the recommendation of the Duke of Wellington, they spent two summers in apartments in the Alhambra. Yet, though Ford made numerous journeys and kept many notebooks and sketch-books of the day, he appears to have had no time while in Spain to start writing either a guide book or a general description of life in the country such as he later gave in the Hand-book and in his delightful Gatherings from Spain.

There is, it is said, a good deal of Spain that has not been permeated. I would have you go thither: a man of inferior talents to yours, may furnish you with useful observations on that country. It was not until several years after he had returned to England—and he never went again to Spain—that Ford seriously accepted the challenge of his "dear Dr Johnson", and of John Murray, and compiled his useful observations on Spain.

The word "useful", of course, is hopelessly inadequate to describe the writings of this man of most superior talents. For to read his essays and letters is to hear and be captivated by first-rate talk, witty, scathing, vivid, breezy, erudite, humorous, unexpected and taking its flavour from the writings of the man of the world if ever there was one, equal to any social occasion, from the company of the English or Spanish aristocracy to that of an Andalusian handmaid. No foreigner knew better how to coax an obstructive Spanish official into a simple and direct experience. The girls in Moorish attire go about covering their faces with a black manta; one black eye shines out and goes clear through one like a muller. Of great curiosity, toughness, persistence and directness, the French and would go 10 miles on foot to vote against a Whig.

Even after the admirable exhibition of his drawings at Wildenstein's gallery, his chief claim to fame will still be based on his writing, and it must be remembered that Ford was an esteemed literary critic during the last twenty-five years of his life. He would deal with all sorts of books. Thus one number of the Quarterly Review of 1839 contained reviews by him both of Oliver Twist and of Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella. His opinions on his own writing should be quoted. To his friend Addington, who had deplored some of his more undiplomatic criticisms of the Spaniards in a draft of the Hand-book, he wrote: "I write *corrente calamo* in a sort of slip-slap-and-shod style both as to matter and language. It comes boiling over like a soda-water bottle, and I cannot help it. I daresay that if I had more time, I should make it more laboured." Ford, in fact, modestly took Addington's objections in good part and deleted what his friend, perhaps not understanding the *odi et amo* quality of Ford's love affair with Spain, thought disagreeable. On another occasion he wrote to his friend: "I have a horror of flippancy. That is what I fear most, and am most likely to run into." Ford had measured the quality of his own style, and the risks of it, pretty accurately.

In the catalogue of the exhibition Mr Denis Sutton gives an excellent summary of "Don Ricardo" in his various aspects; and Mr Brinsley Ford, in addition to loaning almost all the material on show and to preparing a richly documented catalogue, has written an account of his great-grandfather as a draughtsman. He quotes Redgrave's Dictionary of Artists where Ford is described as "a very able sketcher". Visitors to this exhibition, Mr Brinsley Ford continues, "will now have an opportunity of deciding whether Redgrave's judgement can be upheld". This is surely an over-modest approach to his ancestor's ability as an amateur artist. But nobody will disagree with Mr Brinsley Ford that Turner's romantic influence is palpably in evidence in the water-colours, as well as in those gouaches painted from the drawings made on the spot. And what a gift they were to the sketcher, those walked and towered cities rising on their hilltops above the barren rocky land!

RPO/Schwarz Kenwood Lakeside

Keith Horner Full of a keen sense of anticipation, together with the well-known troops were once more put to rout on Saturday, when, with Tchaikovsky's 1812 Overture, Liszt and Beethoven, the annual Lakeside concerts opened their twenty-fourth season.

Julian Lloyd-Webber Purcell Room

There never seems anything to say about Vivaldi's innumerable productions, and Julian Lloyd-Webber began with a sonata whose alternating slow and fast movements virtually defied comment. This cellist has a large, woody yet expressive tone, flexible dynamics and impressive ease of movement—so, with Clifford Benson at the piano, he gave a spruce performance. One must assume his superb play such music with a piano in the hands of a harpsichord, but this world's substance is so poor that it is hard to imagine anyone getting but under the collar about what happens to it.

Max Harrison

Not as Beethoven's cello sonatas exactly the most sparkling products of his genius, but at least one felt on Saturday night, Op 69. Again, though, it received a sturdily accomplished interpretation with much thoughtful detail and each movement's inattentions fully maintained.

Emily Stone Anne Redmon

"Many first novels are laced with literature and for most it is a fatal ingredient, but Emily Stone has such a strong and original flavour that one begins to look for comparisons only after finishing it. . . . social contrasts are explored with as much originality as the contrasts of character, and contribute an element of almost Anthony Powellian comedy to many fine scenes." John Spurling, New Statesman

Holst Operas Snape Matings

How quickly time passes! It is difficult to believe that the 27th annual Aldeburgh Festival, and that many of the audience were not born when Benjamin Britten and his colleagues launched their new enterprise. Aldeburgh Festival was audacious then because it avoided obviously commercially viable events; it is still lively because the programmes remain off-centre, though nowadays this itself is potentially attractive. Other festivals borrow Aldeburgh's novelties; Aldeburgh horrors only from itself, and that infrequently.

William Mann

It is strange too to remember that Gustav Holst was born 100 years ago. The double opera, *Savitri*, and *The Wandering Scholar* presented at Snape in new productions on Saturday (and to be seen elsewhere as well as here) later this year makes an optimum case for Holst as a modern father-figure. *Savitri*, at this time of spiritual fascination with India, though it is only one of numerous works by Holst inspired by Oriental thought. *Savitri* is an Indian version of the *Alcestis* story rather, weak in its movement towards the denouement, but very strong in delineation of the three characters, husband, wife, and Death, and in the employment of off-stage chorus.

A Woman's Estate London Weekend

David Fountain's production is simple and charming—how dramatic the revelation of Death as the trunk of the already eye-catching chestnut tree setting, ablaze with white flame, and the serene close with reunited husband and wife facing one another, palms outstretched in greeting, solemn and hieratic.

Leonard Buckley

The screech of aircraft, the clatter of trains, and the roar of traffic assailed us and ahead lay the concrete jungle. Brian Phelan's play flung us into it last night to observe its lost souls. This was the second of the dramas that Richard Doughtyday is producing for his *Seven Faces of Women*. The first brought us a naive schoolgirl putting the world to rights. This one showed us a young wife preoccupied with her own survival.

The Monday Book Chelsea's rustic religiosity

A Book with Seven Seals A Victorian childhood. By Agnes Maud Davies (Chatto & Windus, £2.75) Agnes Maud Davies was born in 1858, daughter of the Rev Robert Henry Davies, who became the incumbent of Chelsea Old Church in the year she was born, and stayed there until 1911. Agnes married one of his curates, the Rev C. W. Dutton. She outlived him, dying a rather lonely widow in 1934, aged 76. The incubator of Chelsea Old Church in the year she was born, and stayed there until 1911. Agnes married one of his curates, the Rev C. W. Dutton. She outlived him, dying a rather lonely widow in 1934, aged 76.

Waiting for the Party

The Life of Frances Hodgson Burnett 1849-1924 Ann Thwaite "Mrs Thwaite's detailed, sympathetic and yet critical biography tells the strange story of Frances Hodgson's rise to world fame and considerable riches. It is a glittering, lively story. . . . Angus Wilson, The Observer

Emily Stone

Many first novels are laced with literature and for most it is a fatal ingredient, but Emily Stone has such a strong and original flavour that one begins to look for comparisons only after finishing it. . . . social contrasts are explored with as much originality as the contrasts of character, and contribute an element of almost Anthony Powellian comedy to many fine scenes." John Spurling, New Statesman

Ann Thwaite

Mrs Thwaite's detailed, sympathetic and yet critical biography tells the strange story of Frances Hodgson's rise to world fame and considerable riches. It is a glittering, lively story. . . . Angus Wilson, The Observer

Advertisement for a book or service, mentioning 'I'm advertising - a lie or a kitten needs to be put in The Times' and a phone number -236 8033.

Advertisement for 'THE ITALIAN SEASON' exhibition, featuring 'Selected Paintings by Old Masters' and 'Selected Etchings and Lithographs 19th and 20th Century Masters'.

Advertisement for 'WILLIAM WESTON GALLERY' featuring 'Selected Etchings and Lithographs 19th and 20th Century Masters'.

Advertisement for 'WILLIAMS AND SON' featuring 'Selected Etchings and Lithographs 19th and 20th Century Masters'.

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Advertisement for 'WILLIAM WESTON GALLERY' featuring 'Selected Etchings and Lithographs 19th and 20th Century Masters'.

SPORT

Racing

Nonoalco's owner wins Prix du Jockey-Club with outsider

From Pierre Guillot French Racing Correspondent Paris, June 9 After her disappointment with Nonoalco in the Derby Mrs Marthe-Felix Berger gained surprise compensation with Caracero in the Prix du Jockey-Club at Chantilly today. One of the extreme outsiders, Caracero was always among the leading three or four. The pace was slow in the first three furlongs and the final time of 2m 31.2sec was two seconds slower than that of the Prix du Lys an hour later.

Stetway led to the straight with Kamaran, Caracero, Mount Hagen and Top Command all close. Mississippian was in the middle of the field but Dankaro, the favourite, and Sean filled the last two places. Stetway gave way to Caracero as they straightened for home with Mississippian and Dankaro making good headway. Dankaro made his effort in the middle of the track and at the distance looked the probable winner but remained in the rear too long in such a slow-run race and Caracero, who had not attempted more than 10 furlongs before, stayed on too well for him in the closing stages.

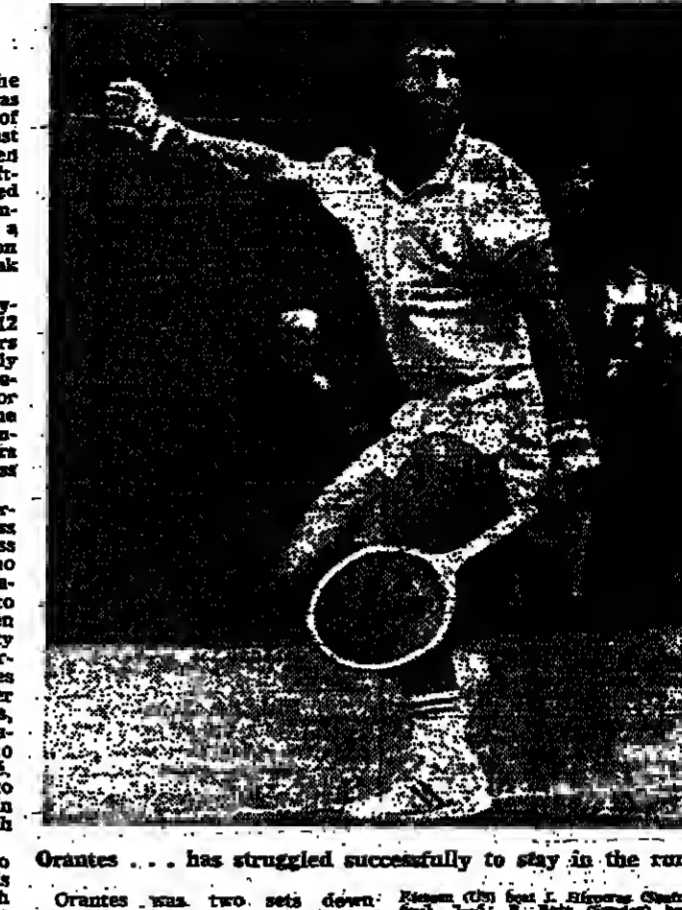
Dankaro managed to keep Kamaran out of second place only by a head with Mississippian, who was again found short of pace in the final furlong, half a length behind, fourth. The poor early pace meant that a large proportion of the field was still running in the straight and only a little over two lengths covered the next nine after Caracero. After

Vet shares credit for Oaks victory

By Michael Phillips Racing Correspondent In one way or another, it is difficult to keep the Bestkriste village in Lambourn out of the news these days. Fred Winter and Peter Watney worked wonders there and only a week ago their two names were at the top of the tree after a long and arduous season of racing. The National Hunt Rules. The last seven days has seen him the winner of the Derby and the winner of the Oaks return home to Lambourn.

French must open and not close the doors of opportunity

From Rex Bellamy Tennis Correspondent Paris, June 9 The British challenge for the French tennis championship was exhausted on the fourth day of this 12-day tournament. The best to go was Veronica Burton, who beat 7-6, 6-2 by that sturdy left-hander, Martine Navratilova, aged 17, runner-up for the Italian championship. It was a good match and Miss Burton played well. But the Czechoslovak was too good for her.



Orantes... has struggled successfully to stay in the running.

Athletics

Bedford hur 'all over' by return to track

By Neil Allen Athletics Correspondent David Bedford, looking like a reigning world record holder for the 10,000 metres, return competition at Haringey yesterday and won over 5,000 metres in first round of the new six-inter club competition for the Great Cup.

Leicester programme

Table listing Leicester Stakes (Handicap: £320: 7f), Swannington Plate (2-y-o: £690: 6f), Wolveley Plate (2-y-o: £276: 5f), and Sharnford Stakes (Handicap: £524: 1m).

Leicester selections

Table listing Leicester selections for various races including the 7.25 Whetstone, 9.20 Knight Templar, 9.20 Knight Templar, 9.20 Knight Templar, and 9.20 Knight Templar.

Edinburgh programme

Table listing Edinburgh programme including the 7.15 Sir Foen, 7.40 Flatiron, 8.10 Count Circus, 9.0 Veeravasy, 9.25 Celtic Palm, and 9.3 Veeravasy.

Brighton

Table listing Brighton races including the 2.0 BEAUBRUMMELL STAKES (2-y-o: £572: 6f), 2.30 RAGGETT STAKES (522: 7f), and 3.0 TAJ MAHAL HANDICAP (£1136: 6f).

Motor racing

Tyrell teamwork earns full marks From John Blenkins Understron, June 9 Jody Scheckter and his Elf-Tyrell teammate, Patrick Depailler, have capped a 100 per cent effort here this weekend by completely dominating the 80-lap Swedish Grand Prix on the Swedish Grand Prix circuit, which neither of them had seen until last Friday morning.

Edinburgh

Table listing Edinburgh races including the 7.15 Sir Foen, 7.40 Flatiron, 8.10 Count Circus, 9.0 Veeravasy, 9.25 Celtic Palm, and 9.3 Veeravasy.

Brighton

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Miss Murray wins 200 metr in Bucharest

Bucharest, June 9 Miss Murray was Britain's only to the women's athletics championships in Romania, West Germany, when she won the 200 metres in 23.5sec. The match was noted by the Romanians.

Cycling

Dutch riders achieve their fifth success

The Netherlands achieved her fifth MILK Race tour victory in the last six years when Roy Schuiten took overall victory in the last stage to Blackpool on Saturday.

For the record

Table listing various records and results for different sports including Rugby Union, Rugby League, Football, and Baseball.

Epsom results

Table listing Epsom results for various races including the 1.45 1/2 Mile, 2.00 1/2 Mile, and 2.30 1/2 Mile.

Warwick

Table listing Warwick results for various races including the 1.15 1/2 Mile, 1.45 1/2 Mile, and 2.00 1/2 Mile.

Haydock Park

Table listing Haydock Park results for various races including the 1.15 1/2 Mile, 1.45 1/2 Mile, and 2.00 1/2 Mile.

Little Current wins Belmont

New York, June 8 Little Current won the \$100,000 Belmont Stakes today by seven lengths from an outsider Jolly John. Three weeks ago Little Current won the Preakness Stakes but missed the American Triple Crown at Canonado.

Little Current wins Belmont

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Golf

PHILADELPHIA, June 9 G. G. Wood Jr. won the 1974 U.S. Open Golf Championship at the Merion Golf Club in Philadelphia.

Show jumping

LUXEMBOURG, June 9 The 1974 European Nations Cup in Show Jumping was won by the Netherlands team.

Desperation takes Kent to top last few overs

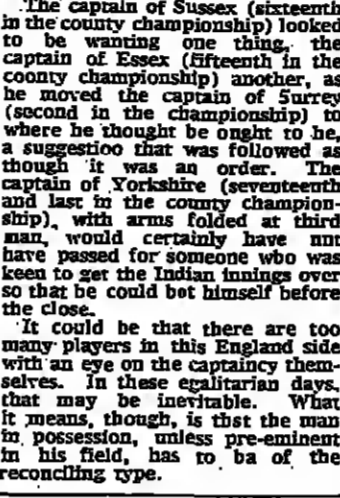
in Gibson... Kent (4 pts) beat Somerset... Desperation takes Kent to top last few overs...

England spreadeagled and petulant

By John Woodcock... After his shivering, smothering start, the first Test match at Old Trafford has followed an interesting course...

Rugby Union Springboks promise a different result on Pretoria hard ground

Cape Town, June 9.—The British Lions hold the initiative firmly in their grasp after their comfortable 12-3 win over South Africa here yesterday...



Gavaskar... a gallant innings...

Urgency of Warwickshire in settle the issue

Marston... Warwickshire... Urgency of Warwickshire in settle the issue...

Another crushing win for Hampshire

Hampshire scored a crushing victory over Lancashire by 83 runs in the John Player League at Bourne...

Football Cesar and Jairzinho to sign for French club

Hofheim, June 9.—Paulo Cesar and Jairzinho, two of the best players, are expected to sign for the French club, Olympique Marseilles...

Scots' plans stay secret

Frankfurt, June 9.—Scotland had a full scale workout here today at the Wald Stadium where they play their home matches...

Results

Table listing various sports results including football, tennis, and other matches.

Surrey v Yorkshire

Table showing the match details for Surrey v Yorkshire, including batting and bowling figures.

Today's cricket

Table listing today's cricket fixtures and results across various grounds.

Golf Right blend served up with perfect course manners

By Peter Ryde... The eighteenth at Murlfield is one of the great holes of golf. Nicklaus and Trevino added lustre to their Open by playing it well...

Yachting Proton stakes a claim for international selection

By John Nicholls... The One Ton boat Proton, owned by G. Balfour, won the 1974 Royal Sovereign Class race...

Motor racing

GLASGOW: One of Glasgow's best 600 cc motorcyclists, Bob Stewart, has been selected to represent Scotland...

West Germany are 9-4 favourites

William Hill make West Germany 9-4 favourites for the World Cup. Other odds are: Argentina 11-8, Brazil 15-8, Poland 15-8, Uruguay 15-8, Sweden 15-8, Switzerland 15-8, Czechoslovakia 15-8, Czech Republic 15-8, Yugoslavia 15-8, USSR 15-8, East Germany 15-8, West Germany 9-4.

Ginn will go a long way

By Lewine Mair... Brian Huggett, who lost by a shot to the 24-year-old Stewart Ginn in the Martini International golf tournament at Pannal, reckons that the young Australian is a great iron player...

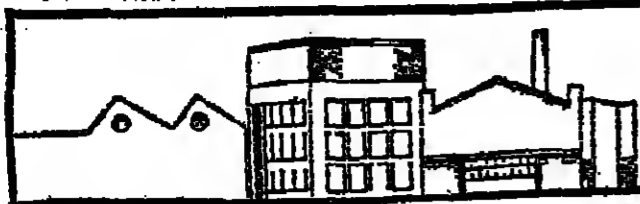
Rowing Lady Margaret row over to stay at head

By Jim Railton... Lady Margaret (LMBC) rowed over on Saturday to finish as head crew in the Cambridge May Races...

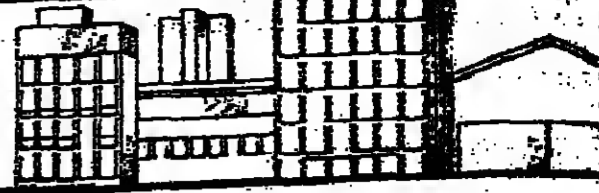
Large table listing rowing race results, including names of crews and their positions.

Raquet

Eastcourt: George Eastcourt, who won the 1974 Wimbledon title, is expected to play in the Davis Cup...



Commercial and Industrial Property



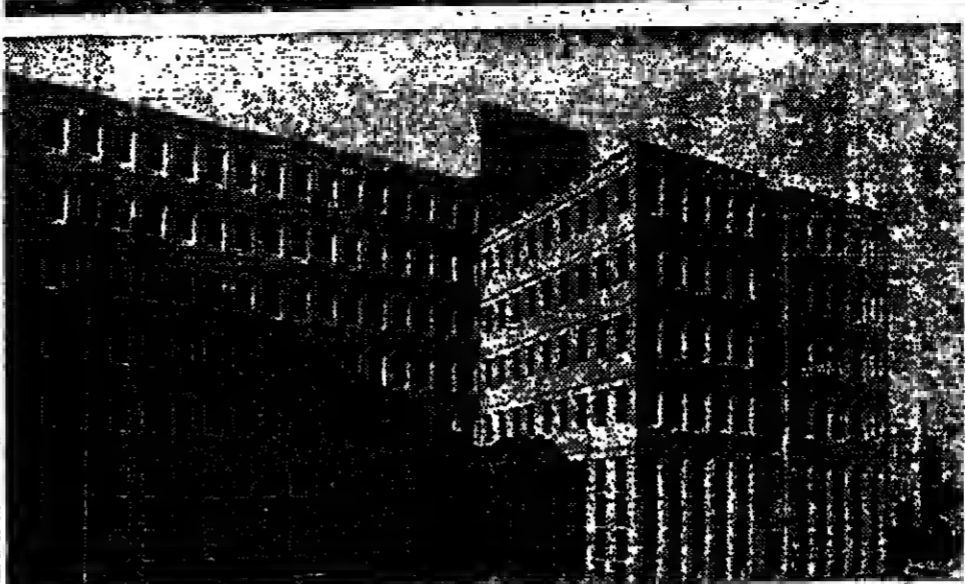
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Melrose House, let to Glasgow Corporation as headquarters of Strathclyde Regional Authority.

A major new development scheme is slow in coming through, at least there is a certain amount of activity in the general commercial market, which is more than can be said for the residential sector. Well placed offices are being let or others disposed of and activity in the industrial field reflects a fairly constant turnover.

Activity in office lettings

One notable recent letting has been that of Melrose House, a new development by Centrovincial Estates, completed earlier this year. It has been let to Glasgow Corporation for use as the headquarters of the new Strathclyde Regional Authority. The building, in Caplan Street, is a seven-storey structure designed by Newman Levinson and Partners and provides about 56,000 sq ft at an annual rental of £78,000. Centrovincial's first office development in central Glasgow was Ashley House, West Canon Street, a block of about 56,000 sq ft, also let. Jones Lang Wootton acted for Centrovincial in both cases.

Another notable letting has been that of Carnation House, at 11-59 High Road, East Finchley, London, a 11.5m development by a consortium of the Sun Alliance and London Insurance Group and will be held by Centros as an investment. The entire building, virtually complete, has been let to The Carnation Foods Co for use as headquarters of the United Kingdom. Designed by Ardin and Brookes and Partners, the building has 26,500 sq ft and was let through Jones Lang Wootton jointly with Hales and Partners. Further buildings are planned within office development permits are being sought.

In central London, Harmsworth House, a modernised block of offices in Sovereign Street, has been leased by Associated Newspapers Group Environment through the Property Services Agency. The letting was by John D. Wood and Partners in conjunction with Gerald Ely and Co. The building is to be occupied by the VAT tribunal and other purposes. It extends to about 22,130 sq ft on basement, ground, mezzanine and seven upper floors. There is a large car park.

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OVERSEAS
Palestinians decide not to go to Geneva peace conference

Cairo, June 9.—The Palestine National Council, at the end of its meeting here today, declared that an attempt was being made to impose a political Middle East settlement at the expense of Palestinian rights. The organization has approved a 10-point political programme...

WEST EUROPE
M Chirac appoints 21 junior ministers

From Charles Hargrove Paris, June 9 The new Cabinet of M Jacques Chirac has been brought up to strength through the appointment of 21 junior ministers or state secretaries including two women, in readiness for the battles it faces over inflation, the week and social reform next week.

Despite national belt-tightening, Paris continues to build up its nuclear armaments
French scenario for Armageddon

From Henry Stanhope Defence correspondent Plateau d'Abion, France Within hours of M Giscard d'Estaing being proclaimed President of France, a man wearing a city suit and carrying a sealed case clambered from an Alouette helicopter...



The Mirage 4 bomber, which can carry a nuclear bomb three and a half times as powerful as that used at Hiroshima.

Gen Amin bans newspapers from Kenya

Nairobi, June 9.—President Amin's ban on Kenyan newspapers was greeted with indignation and surprise by the press here today and political observers feared it would do little for relations between the two countries.

Mr Nixon leaves today for Middle East

From Our Own Correspondent Washington, June 9 President Nixon is to leave today for a nine-day tour of the Middle East countries.

RELIEF WARDEN

Required 1st 2 weeks September for private residential home for old people North London 30 residents. Should be prepared to work as well as administrator. Cooking and maintenance at advantage. Wages negotiable but not excessive. Please write: Box 0017 D, The Times.

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Pro-divorce church leader given punishment choice

From Our Correspondent Rome, June 9 Dom Giovanni Pranzoni, the controversial former abbot barred from his priestly functions for campaigning against the abolition of divorce, has been given the choice of a year in a foreign monastery or of risking even severer punishment.

Liberalization law hits snag in Spain

From Our Correspondent Madrid, June 9 It became clear here today that a proposed conflict-of-interest law designed to prevent senior government officials and businessmen becoming MPs in Spain will be largely ineffective.

Heavy voting in crucial Lower Saxony election

From Our Own Correspondent Bonn, June 9 Voters in Lower Saxony went to the polls today to elect a new parliament in a ballot regarded by party leaders in Bonn as crucially important.

Statement today on EEC-New Zealand links

By George Clark Political Correspondent Sir Christopher Soames, European Commissioner for external relations, is to make a new statement on EEC relations with New Zealand when he answers questions at this week's session of the European Parliament opening in Strasbourg today.

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West Germany



Germany has made a spectacular recovery from the desolation left by bombing and invasion. From left: the Gutenberg monument and the Deutsche Bank building symbolize Frankfurt's long history and tradition of commerce. Above: a young couple relax in a park. Top: the concrete immensity of Bonn's Steigenberger Hotel. A pretzel seller displays his wares in Frankfurt. In Hamburg's Elbe Harbour, a tug hauls a British freighter along, one of the 19,000 sea-going ships calling at the port every year.

Democracy's triumph demonstrates that the political pygmy is now as tall as the economic giant

Under the leadership of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, West Germany has made a spectacular recovery from the desolation left by bombing and invasion. The country's economic miracle, which saw it rise from a state of economic collapse in 1945 to a position of economic strength by 1974, is a testament to the resilience of the German people and the success of their democratic system.

When the Deutsche Mark was introduced in 1948, it replaced the Reichsmark, which had become worthless due to hyperinflation. The new currency was backed by the Marshall Plan, which provided the West with a massive injection of financial aid. This, combined with the country's own efforts to rebuild its economy, led to a period of rapid growth.

By the early 1960s, West Germany was one of the world's leading industrial nations. It had a high standard of living, a strong economy, and a reputation for technological innovation. This success was a result of the country's political stability and its commitment to democratic principles.

The construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961, which divided the city into East and West, was a symbol of the Cold War. However, it also demonstrated the strength of West Germany's economy and its ability to withstand external pressures.

In 1969, West Germany joined the European Community, which further strengthened its economic ties with other major European powers. This move was a significant step towards the unification of Europe and the creation of a more integrated global economy.

Today, West Germany is a leading member of the European Community and a major player in the world economy. Its success is a testament to the power of democracy and the ability of a nation to overcome adversity through hard work and innovation.

**We subscribe to the unification of Europe
We pledge ourselves to an open society**



Almost 25 years after the "Basic Law", the constitution of the Federal Republic of Germany, came into effect and the Federal Republic of Germany was founded, the new Federal Chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, addressed the Bundestag on May 17th, 1974. He said:

"We subscribe to the political unification of European partnership with the United States. The irreplaceable basis for this is the European Community. European solidarity must be assured and developed further. My country is prepared to contribute to this in keeping with its productive capacity and stability.

"We pledge ourselves to an open society which has room for a multiplicity of views and social groups. The government cannot do everything alone. It needs the forces generated in a free society and cannot forgo the active self-help of its citizens."

Issued by the Press Department of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany.

GERMANY

The organizations and associations listed below will be pleased to assist you with up-to-date information about the Federal Republic of Germany.

- Embassy**
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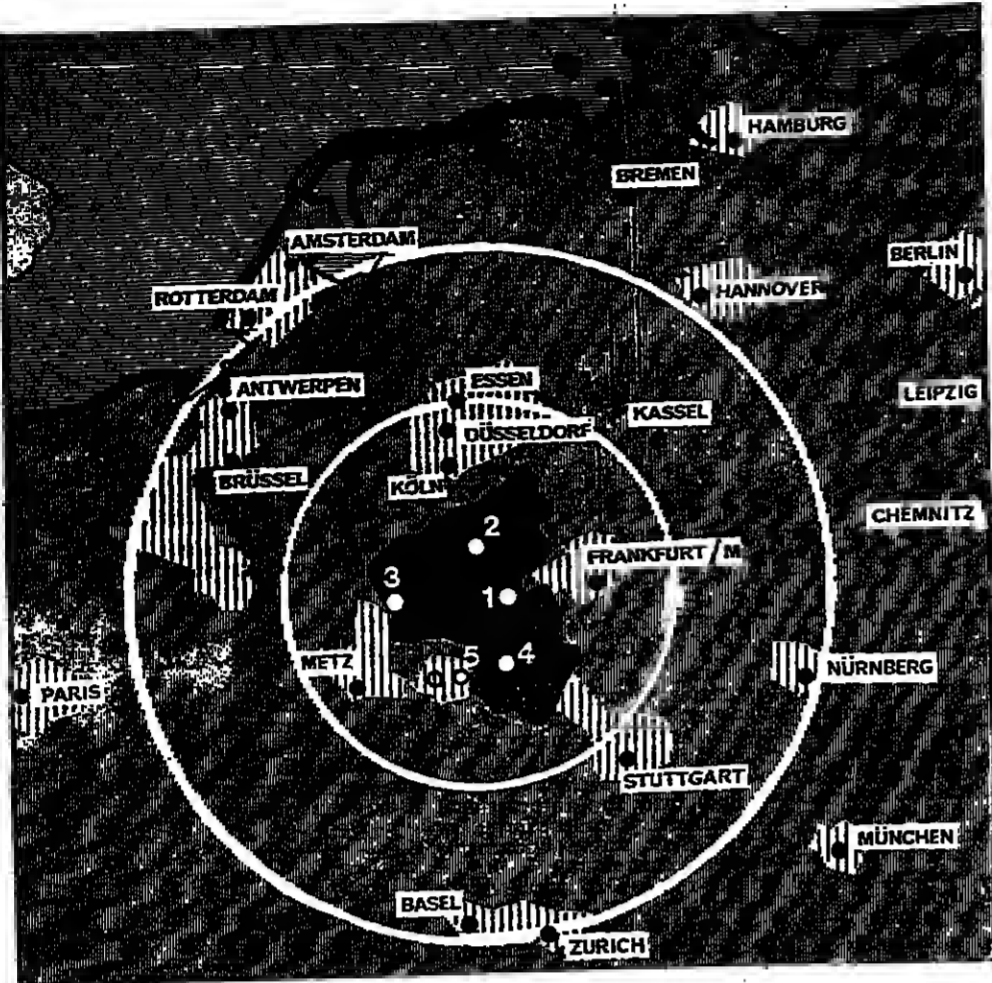
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Rehabilitation follows foreign policy successes

by Dan van der Vat

The very scale of West German foreign policy achievements in the 25 years of the Federal Republic presents Bonn with a great challenge for the future on several fronts at once... The nature of the achievement is summed up in one word: rehabilitation. The entry of West Germany into the United Nations, formed in the wake of the war to defeat Nazism, last September can fairly be said to set the seal on that...

respectability, West Germany has been obliged, and still is, to part with its considerable proportion of its treasure. The country provides the largest component of Nato land forces, and has also become the largest net payer within the EEC, especially in connexion with the Common Agricultural Policy but also when it comes to keeping what is left of the "snake in the tunnel" currency system going... Only the strength of the Deutsche mark, bolstered by West Germany's vast reserves, keeps the "rump of the snake" going...

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Change of coalition partners is a straw in the wind

The political situation inside West Germany as the coalition of Social Democrats, SPD, and Free Democrats, FDP, approaches the middle of its second term of office has been dramatically changed by the rise of Herr Helmut Schmidt to the Chancellery... Before the events of last month the SPD, affected by the deep melancholy met Herr Willy Brandt, the former Chancellor, had sunk, appeared condemned to a crushing defeat in the next general election in 1976... Local elections later this year will see massive defections of SPD voters to the Christian Democrat, CDU, opposition, and to a lesser extent to the junior coalition partners, the FDP...

In 1972, the SPD got 45.3 per cent of the vote and 230 seats in the Bundestag—its most impressive performance in over a century of party history. The FDP, committed in advance to maintaining the coalition, got 8.4 per cent and 41 seats, while the CDU got 44.9 per cent and 225 seats... The resulting majority for the coalition of 46 seats was not a record, but in West German terms it was as near to overwhelming as makes no difference, and the general expectation was a period of assured, confident, and strong government for the statutory four-year legislative period to the end of 1976... What then has gone wrong with the SPD?

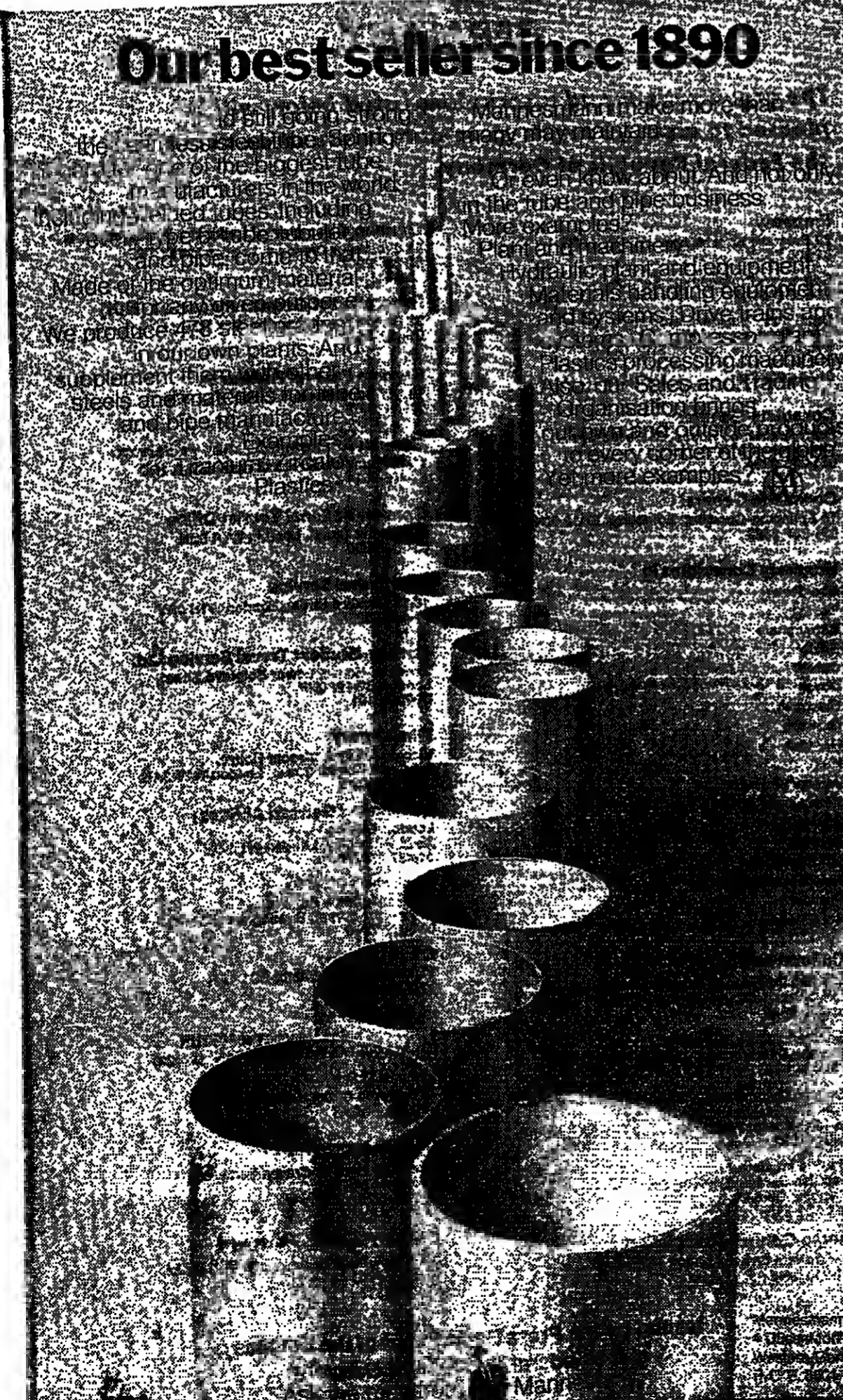
In 1969, the SPD ran the CDU close, but emerged the victor by persuading the FDP under Herr Walter Scheel to join a coalition for the party next time, now that it was for the first time since the war the largest party in Parliament... Instead, with less than two years of the current legislative term gone, the CDU, despite serious shortcomings in its leadership and no obvious candidate for Chancellor in 1976, is doing so well in local elections that it seems possible it could come close to an absolute majority again... The reason for the SPD's sharp decline from its November, 1972, until July 1974, is the character of Herr Schmidt's foreign policy, and the impact of internal reform...

Education system faced with period of upheaval

The West German Government is committed to a radical reform of the education system at all levels. All concerned, including the Government, recognize this as being long overdue... As in so many areas of the nation's life, the problem of reforming education is aggravated by the fact that it is in the first instance the responsibility of the Länder... The commitment of the first Brandt Administration to giving priority to educational reform began when in 1969, and reiterated after the 1972 election, is all very well and no one can deny that the will is there. But the federal structure means that Bonn is in a position to do little more than leaving aside experiments, special or technical schools and so on, the West German child enters a Grundschule (elementary school) at the beginning of his fifth birthday... Four years later the child usually goes on to one of three main types of secondary schools, for which there are no precise equivalents in Britain. In descending order of academic standards these are the Gymnasium, the Realschule and the Hauptschule...

Parliament. This Bill, re-drafted twice before being drafted in 1974, designates a national standard for higher education within which the Länder will in future exercise their responsibilities... Among the most important provisions is the putting of a strict limit on the length of courses—three years in most cases and four in some, as in Britain and America, with obvious exceptions like medicine... The number of times a student may resist an examination will be limited... These and other proposals contained in a long and complicated legislative draft are intended to make it possible for about 23 per cent of any year's total school-leavers to go on to university, and have places for about a million students by the early 1980s... Thus the entire West German education system is in a prolonged period of upheaval and change the scale of which is scarcely to be seen anywhere. But all agreed that there is much catching up to do...

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Stabilized economy heads for mini-boom

...respondent of 2.7 per cent, and counting those working short time almost a million workers have been affected by the fall in labour demand since the last half year. For them it is little consolation that the German economy also supports 2,500,000 foreign workers.

Clearly the success of the ruling Social Democrat-Free Democrat coalition Government in running the economy is relative. Compared with the outside world Germany appears a paragon of stability, but to the Christian Democrat-Christian Social Union opposition parties the inflation rates appear horrifying in comparison with the 2 per cent annual increases in the cost of living achieved in the 1960s when they were in power, and before the world lurched into a succession of monetary, oil and raw material crises.

But the global figures on the economy, in so far as they demonstrate Germany's obvious success compared with the rest of the world, obscure real problems which face the country on both a national and international level.

Tight credit policy

The apparent stability of the German economy in this age of oil wealth is the product of a continual upward valuation of the Deutsche mark since 1969 and the introduction in May 1973 of perhaps the most rigorous anti-inflation programme of any industrial state.

The rising value of the mark—it has gained some 48 per cent against the United States dollar, for example, since 1969—has shielded the German economy from the worst inflationary effects of the rise in oil prices and raw material costs, even though the increase in the price index for imported goods showed a year-to-year gain of 31 per cent last month. In turn, the Government's anti-inflation programme clamped down rigorously on domestic demand, pressures through tax increases, a tight Bundesbank credit policy and reduced Government spending.

The combined effect was to give West Germany the lowest inflation rate in the world. But this has been paid for in structural problems at home and an export surplus which is recognized by the Govern-

ment as being dangerously large.

Many small concerns, particularly in traditional consumer goods industries such as shoes and textiles, began to feel the pinch badly last year. Competition from imported goods became tougher in a home market depressed by the Government's curbs on demand. The results were factory closures, unemployment and bankruptcy in areas which often did not have alternative industrial employment.

Two large sectors of the economy—the building industry and motor manufacturing—have been shown to have special problems. The building industry was a major target of the Government's stability programme, as it was rightly felt that speculation in bricks and mortar was getting out of hand, and threatening at the beginning of last year to overheat the economy.

However, the wave of bankruptcies which followed brought the associated threat of mass unemployment, and persuaded the Government at the height of last winter's oil crisis to ease the brakes and expand public investment as well as introduce a special DM500bn programme for structurally weak areas.

There still appears no end to the current misery of the motor industry. With its competitiveness already weakened through the currency changes of the past five years, the oil crisis, and the associated Sunday driving bans and speed limits, provided an additional shock from which it has not recovered.

Volkswagen, in many ways a symbol of German economic resurgence since the Second World War, is operating at a loss, and its workforce in Germany has had to go on short-time working at frequent intervals since the beginning of the year to avoid piling up stocks of unsold cars. Germany's motor manufacturers look as if they will have to undergo some far-reaching structural changes, and as yet there is no sign that the Government is willing to give financial help.

Yet the picture of structural problems in industry is distinctly one-sided. Many German companies, particularly in the chemical industry, are enjoying boom con-

ditions and increasing exports at a dramatic rate.

Paradoxically, it is the strong increase in German exports which provides the Government and Bundesbank with their other major headache. The Italian decision to impose a 50 per cent deposit requirement on imports and Denmark's decision to raise taxes to curb the inflow of imported goods have brought home to West Germany the risks of the high export performance which the Government unwittingly promoted by dampening domestic demand so successfully last year.

Herr Schmidt told West Germany's leading businessmen some uncomfortable truths last month at the annual gathering of the German federation of industry (BDI). West Germany's exports, he said, were too high in volume terms. In addition, West Germany's success in controlling inflation was creating major difficulties in Germany's relations with its political and trading partners in Europe.

The Chancellor said that West Germany might have to accept some far-reaching sacrifices and compromises in its economic policies if the European Economic Community was to be preserved at a time when most of its members are facing crippling balance of payments crises.

Tough state elections expected

But the hopes of the deficit nations in the European Community should not be raised too high. Coming from the Ministry of Finance, Herr Schmidt has a fine appreciation of the virtue of thrift. He is also facing a series of tough state elections this year, and in the next general election in 1976 he will be acutely aware that the economy is one of the major worries in the mind of the West German voter.

Any West German aid to Europe is not likely to be open handed, nor will it be bilateral. Germany's concessions and sacrifices in the economic sphere will demand corresponding action from the other EEC partners as part of a joint Community solution to the balance of payments crises facing Europe.

A little bit of 'angst' all round

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...000, or 3.1 per

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...a fairly small improvement.

...The main factors

...Among the unemployed were

...63,700 foreign workers, 2.7

...per cent of the foreign work-

...force.

...The hotel and catering in-

...dustries have recently called

...for the ban on the import of

...foreign labour to be lifted,

...but Herr Arendt is adamant

...that it must stay. It will be

...lifted eventually, on the basis

...of very selective criteria, and the

...lines of recruitment will be

...carefully controlled by the

...federal Government.

...The ban was imposed at a

...time when it was feared that

...the expected large-scale

...unemployment of foreign



Technical training in the apprentice school at Daimler-Benz, Stuttgart.

...There are also

...workers on short time

...the textile, clothing, machine

...building and electro-

...nical industries. The pro-

...duction of short time

...ing is, of course, preferable

...to large scale redundancies.

...However, it shows that

...many employers are reason-

...ably confident that ad-

...ditions will improve and that

...it is therefore necessary to

...keep their labour force at

...full strength.

...At the end of April the

...number of unemployed in

...the building industry was

...nearly 65,000, more than

...69,000 people in the

...working industries out of

...work, and the remaining

...31,000 unemployed in the

...clothing and textile in-

...dustries. Even so there were

...still over 350,000 unem-

...employed, an increase of 3.5 per cent

...over the previous month.

...The rate of unemployment

...shows considerable seasonal

...variations. The high of

...three per cent was in

...Saxony and Bremen—the

...lowest—1.2 per cent—in

...Baden—Württemberg. In

...recent years the Govern-

...ment has encouraged the

...motor industry to establish plants

...in underdeveloped areas, and

...this has led to a number of

...becoming too dependent on

...the car industry, a sector

...which is most susceptible to

...economic fluctuations.

...The Federal Government's

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COMBINE BUSINESS WITH PLEASURE IN GERMANY

On this and the next three pages correspondents examine life in regions of the Federal Republic

Reorganization moves can rouse local loyalties

by Dan van der Vat

West Germany, as its official name makes clear, is a federal republic made up of 10 states or *Länder*. But as there are many forms of federal constitution as there are federal countries, such a simple definition is not enough. The West German *Bund* (federation) is not as federal as the United States, where the role of the 50 states in relation to the federal Administration is markedly larger. Nor, on the other hand, can West Germany be classed as anything like a unitary state such as Britain and France. Many expert attempts have been made to encapsulate the nature of the West German constitution (which West Germans still prefer to call the Basic Law to underline its provisional nature pending German reunification). Such terms as "decentralized unitary state" and "polycentric unitary republic" have been used, as well as the less-confusing "executive-legislative federalism". But it is beyond dispute that, although the *Bund* is slowly gaining power at the expense of the *Länder*, West Germany is historically, politically and constitutionally a federal state in which clearly defined roles are allocated to federal and constituent states, with a Federal Constitutional Court to act as referee when needed. Before the Napoleonic upheaval, the already purely symbolic and hollow Holy Roman Empire consisted of 1,800 principalities. By the time Napoleon had finished reorganizing Germany into the Confederation of the Rhine, there were only 40 states, reduced by the Congress of Vienna settlement to 39. The rise to hegemony of Prussia, which eventually led to the exclusion of Austria

from the Second Reich under Bismarck, was signposted in 1834, when a new, large *Zollverein* (customs union), which included almost all of Germany apart from Austria and its empire to the east, was formed under Prussian leadership. Despite many vicissitudes, this proved to be the foundation stone of the Second Reich and German national unity. Thus federalism, loose or close-knit, has a firm basis in modern German history. As if to underline the fact, the *Länder* were reconstituted on a reorganized basis before the federal republic came into force of its Basic Law. Representatives of 11 such states came together in the Parliamentary Council to draw up the Basic Law. The distinctions between the various regions of West Germany are considerably greater in most cases than in Britain, which has been united much longer. The West Germans recognize that their federal system is far from perfect. The tiny state of Bremen, which consists of the adjacent but geographically separate cities of Bremen and Bremerhaven, has a population of only about 725,000, whereas North Rhine-Westphalia has 17 million, equivalent to the whole of East Germany or nearly twice that of Belgium. The Saar, one of the most backward areas of West Germany, has only 1,200,000 people living in 2,567 sq km, whereas Bavaria has 10,500,000 living in 70,547 sq km and is by far the largest state geographically. The federal Government has before it far-reaching proposals for a reorganization of the *Bund* into as few as five states. The most radical proposal of a special commission is that the northern states of Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony, Hamburg and Bremen should be combined into one new northern *Land*, and the Saar, the Rhineland-Palatinate and Hesse should be combined into a more viable southern central *Land*. Agglomerations like North Rhine-Westphalia and Baden-Württemberg are

clearly inventions by administrators. The differences between Schleswig-Holstein, that damp northern appendage of the north German plain in the north of the country, with its Dutch skies and Danish houses and storks nesting on the thatched roofs, and the sub-Alpine landscape of Bavaria dotted about with baroque-grotesque churches complete with onion domes and fairy-tale castles on top of impossible hills need no further emphasis. The distinctions between the various regions of West Germany are considerably greater in most cases than in Britain, which has been united much longer. The West Germans recognize that their federal system is far from perfect. The tiny state of Bremen, which consists of the adjacent but geographically separate cities of Bremen and Bremerhaven, has a population of only about 725,000, whereas North Rhine-Westphalia has 17 million, equivalent to the whole of East Germany or nearly twice that of Belgium. The Saar, one of the most backward areas of West Germany, has only 1,200,000 people living in 2,567 sq km, whereas Bavaria has 10,500,000 living in 70,547 sq km and is by far the largest state geographically. The federal Government has before it far-reaching proposals for a reorganization of the *Bund* into as few as five states. The most radical proposal of a special commission is that the northern states of Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony, Hamburg and Bremen should be combined into one new northern *Land*, and the Saar, the Rhineland-Palatinate and Hesse should be combined into a more viable southern central *Land*. Agglomerations like North Rhine-Westphalia and Baden-Württemberg are

regions would thus, it is argued, benefit from being banded together into much larger administrative units, with all the financial advantages and governmental efficiencies this would bring. But regional loyalties, especially in the proud Hanseatic cities of Bremen and Hamburg, will probably arouse considerable resistance. A written consignment of practice should intervene before the highest in the hierarchy in the division between the *Bund* and *Länder*. A basic that federal law state law. Bonn, as the fed exclusively contr policy, defence immigration, currency, custom eign trade, p federal borders, air traffic, post a municipalities, an lesser powers. The *Länder* cu own policies in police, culture, le ment, internal ad and the like. As pens, federal fina tends to give Bon government. Each *Land* administration sends a delegation of not fewer than three nor more than five, led by the head of government, to the *Bundesrat*. The small size and narrow variation in number of delegations according to population is designed to prevent domination by a single state. Tiny Bremen sends three; North Rhine-Westphalia, with 24 times the population, is entitled to only five. The *Bundesrat* is supreme, however, in contrast with the United States, where the federal House, the Senate, has the greater power in Congress. West Berlin is represented in both houses as an eleventh *Land*, but its separate status as part of a city controlled by four powers deprives it of the right to vote except on procedural resolutions in either

house. The West try, however, as Law requires, to Berlin as another ever they can, a vote large sums i city's economy go But regional loyalties, especially in the proud Hanseatic cities of Bremen and Hamburg, will probably arouse considerable resistance. A written consignment of practice should intervene before the highest in the hierarchy in the division between the *Bund* and *Länder*. A basic that federal law state law. Bonn, as the fed exclusively contr policy, defence immigration, currency, custom eign trade, p federal borders, air traffic, post a municipalities, an lesser powers. The *Länder* cu own policies in police, culture, le ment, internal ad and the like. As pens, federal fina tends to give Bon government. Each *Land* administration sends a delegation of not fewer than three nor more than five, led by the head of government, to the *Bundesrat*. The small size and narrow variation in number of delegations according to population is designed to prevent domination by a single state. Tiny Bremen sends three; North Rhine-Westphalia, with 24 times the population, is entitled to only five. The *Bundesrat* is supreme, however, in contrast with the United States, where the federal House, the Senate, has the greater power in Congress. West Berlin is represented in both houses as an eleventh *Land*, but its separate status as part of a city controlled by four powers deprives it of the right to vote except on procedural resolutions in either

States' separate characters

Since then, the states of Baden, Württemberg-Baden and Württemberg-Nieberndorf merged into the contemporary Baden-Württemberg in 1951, and the Saar joined the *Bund* in 1956 after a plebiscite. A fundamental principle of the Basic Law is that it these Germans to whom participation (in the drafting) was denied, as its preamble says. Thus, in theory it is open to membership by any other part of the old Reich, which cares to join the *Bund*, though this is not to be expected in the foreseeable future.

West Berlin

Vigilance and effort maintain stability

by Gretel Spitzer

Illusions which the West Berliners—though not all of them—might have had that treaties and agreements with the East consequent on a policy of détente signified the end of the city's problems and of communist suspicions have vanished. They sit back to an attitude of calm resignation and their usual sceptical vigilance. They enjoy what improvements there are: most of all the fairly unrestricted travel through East Germany, or the smooth access to the visits to the other parts of the city and country, expensive as those visits have become since East Germany doubled the "entrance fee"—that is, the amount of hard currency that must be exchanged for East marks. They know that the future will be as good or as bad as the international climate permits. The phase of "filling the agreements with reality", as the standard phrase goes, was bound to be one of constant bickering and bargaining, with the communist side anxious to regain anything lost during the negotiations in the interest of détente. That phase continues. Recent negotiations have not gone too badly for West Berlin. They concerned the first of the agreements which, by mutual consent of the two German states, were to follow the Treaty on the Basis of Relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic; usually referred to as the basic treaty. These agreements are, in fact, the treaty's only direct bearing on the city. Otherwise, the main document for its present and future existence remains the four-power agreement and its complementary German parts. A protocol note to the basic treaty says: "It is agreed that the extension to Berlin (West) of agreements and arrangements envisaged in the supplementary protocol to Article Seven may be agreed in each individual case in conformity with the quadripartite agreement of September 3, 1971 down that "the permanent mission of the Federal Republic of Germany in the German Democratic Republic shall, in conformity with the quadripartite agreement of September 3, 1971, represent the interests of Berlin (West)" and "arrangements between the German Democratic Republic and the Senate shall remain unaffected". The first of the agreements resulting from the basic treaty—on sport, non-commercial payments and medical care—include Berlin in what is considered a satisfactory way. Further agreements between the two German states will have to follow suit or they will not be concluded. At least, this is the present Bonn policy. This firm position of the Federal Republic was not as self-evident as it appeared, and Bonn came under heavy criticism from Berlin for what was considered too lenient an attitude to East Germany. During that time Herr Klaus Schütz, the chief burgomaster, emerged as a staunch defender of the interests of the Berliners, out always to the liking of some

West Berlin

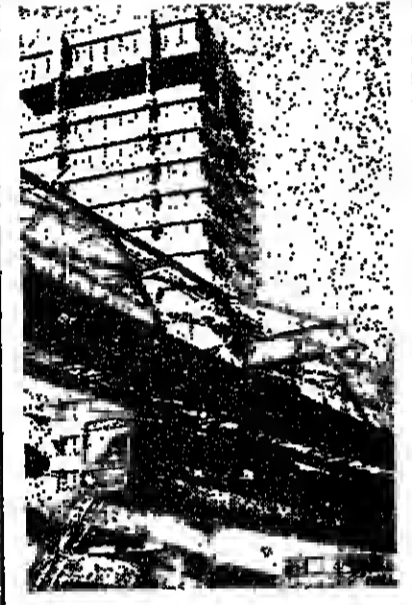
Vigilance and effort maintain stability

by Gretel Spitzer

His advocacy of a strong policy helped him to achieve a degree of popularity never enjoyed by any of his predecessors, not even by Herr Brandt when head of West Berlin. For the time being Herr Schütz, who is often said to have an eye fixed on a target in Bonn—he was Under-Secretary in the Foreign Ministry when Herr Brandt was Foreign Minister—seems to be occupied with making a success of his official position. Confidence in the political future of the city—that is to say, its close ties with the Federal Republic and unimpeded access to it—is just as essential as its economic ability, its sound economy. In general circumstances and considering the general situation in Western Europe, despite periodical gloomy reports. Recently published figures for 1973 show imports amounting to 119,700m (12,253m) and exports to DM18,000m (1,900m). In other words West Berlin financed 91.3 per cent of its supplies from its own economy. In 1950 only half of each mark spent was earned by the city's output; in 1973 it had risen to 86.7 per cent of imports by exports and in 1974 to 88.6 per cent. Moreover one should bear in mind that before the war the city financed only 75 per cent of its imports by its exports and that the deficit was made up by surpluses of the services sector of what was then the capital of the German Reich. Now deprived of the functions of a state, it has had its deficit made up by federal subsidy. This year the Bonn Government will provide DM320m or DM370m more than last year. The sum total is the 11 per cent increase in pay for all those employed in the public service is certainly no small sum yet it is but 0.5 per cent of the Federal Republic's gross national product, and that Berlin last year computed DM34,000m or about 4 per cent. The latest report of the Chief of Commerce mentions that the city's gross product is now four times what was 20 years ago and part the subsidy finds its way back to Bonn by way of tax. In view of the general situation there is a reluctance to invest. A study of the years 1968 to 1972 shows that investments by each person employed were high in Berlin than in other parts of the Federal Republic. Near the political nor economic stability, such as it is, heaven-sent. It is the result painstaking, unflinching work. The main objective of the agreements and treaties was to change Berlin from a state of latent crisis to a normal city—there is no reason to be unduly pessimistic over the future, particularly in the long term. The basic treaty achieves its purpose and leads to better relations between two German states and the East discontinues its role of the ties between the city and the Federal Republic.

The Hansaviertel in Tiergarten, one of the most interesting and representative areas of Berlin.

On this and the next three pages correspondents examine life in regions of the Federal Republic



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Frankfurt: turbulent metropolis of commerce and a focal point of conflict

Frankfurt
 with its 675,000 in-
 is neither the capi-
 largest city in
 any, but in many
 is the most im-
 port, and certainly
 which is the least
 Frankfurt is the capi-
 a Deurschmark
 cal point for all
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 some years before
 of Frankfurt for-
 ad Adenauer, a
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 e biggest single
 in the world, the
 Trade Union of
 (Industrie-
 fr Metall). And in
 Stock Exchange
 shares worth
 700m (nearly

died at the age of 51, over-
 worked and frustrated by his
 seemingly unmanageable city.
 It was some time before a
 successor could be found.
 Herr Arnold, a Social Demo-
 crat, who was at one time on
 the left of the party, showed
 no great enthusiasm for the
 job at first. In the end the
 Chancellor intervened per-
 sonally and persuaded. Dyn-
 smitz Rudolf, as he is called,
 so become Lord Mayor of
 Frankfurt and to tackle the
 most troubled city in
 Germany.
 Since then Herr Arnold,
 whose father was one of the
 trade unionists tortured to
 death by the Nazis, has im-
 mersed himself in his new
 job and has more or less got
 over his initial reservations
 —not the least of which was
 a DM 30,000 a year drop in
 salary. He now hopes that he
 will have until 1978 to try to
 re-create a human face for the
 city.



Mountain of difficulties
 But there is still a moun-
 tain of difficulties. Huge
 office blocks and thousands
 of flats are standing empty
 because the rents are too
 high. Next to them, especi-
 ally in what was once the
 smart west end of the city,
 hordes of immigrant workers
 are crowded together in dil-
 apidated housing, now turned
 into shams, dating from the
 turn of the century.
 Some of this dilapidated
 housing stands empty, barri-
 caded against squatters. But
 the owners, many of them
 foreigners, are now forbid-
 den by law to pull the build-
 ings down, in order to pre-
 serve what is left of this old
 quarter of the city. As a
 result some court actions are
 imminent, and some owners
 are likely to go bankrupt.
 Marxist students and youth
 bodies have occupied 13
 blocks, in some cases for
 several years. They are at
 the centre of recurring
 trouble, as is the university
 with its 21,000 students. The
 latest cause of provocation is
 the increase in fares on the
 still unfinished underground
 system and on the new sys-
 tem of trams, trains and
 buses. In Frankfurt alterca-
 tions between the police and
 various extremists are now
 so common that pickpockets
 from abroad are making
 Frankfurt one of their main
 stamping grounds.
 However, Frankfurt is not
 all money, rioting, frantic

rush and
 tional and inter-
 national fairs are held
 at every year.
 foreign population
 there are more
 than in any
 city except the
 ller Darmstadt.
 as DM 2,000m in
 gh the annual
 re more than this.
 rous conglomer-
 ey, rush, payment
 urement, building
 inds of services,
 al and inessential.
 a wretched cit-
 is governed by
 a man called Herr
 aged 45, weigh-
 stons, 6ft 3in in
 ho is a keen rally
 Walter Müller



Scenes of work, travel and refreshment in the busy streets Frankfurt. The top picture left shows the main road looking towards Zeil, with the station in the background.

activity and irritation. The
 first record of the old city
 goes back to AD 794. Between
 1152 and 1792 kings and
 later Kaisers were elected
 and crowned there. It was the
 birthplace of Goethe. At the
 turn of the century there
 were already 500 millionaires
 there. Little was left after
 1945. But a great deal, includ-
 ing the Goethehaus in the
 Hirschgraben, has been re-
 constructed faithfully. Hun-

dreds of thousands, especially
 foreigners, still make pil-
 grimages to it.
 Frankfurt has min-
 theatres. The smallest, which
 calls itself Die Schmiere (the
 Strolling Players), stages its
 performances in the ruins
 a monastery, and which
 itself as "the worst theatre
 the world". The largest is
 state opera house, where
 and Chamber concert
 costs the taxpayers of Fran-

furt DM 34m a year, and Herr
 Arnold is not the only person
 who is questioning whether
 such large sums of money
 should be paid out.
 Frankfurt also has a large
 and venerable ruin in the old
 opera house, built in 1830.
 The city centre site has been
 cleaned and tidied up since
 the opera house was des-
 troyed by bombing in 1944.
 In the course of 20 years the
 citizens of Frankfurt have

collected DM 10m towards
 its reconstruction, but the
 city has not enough money
 to be able to make its own
 contribution. What is really
 needed is a concert ball.
 Concerts in Frankfurt, in
 contrast with what happens
 in other major cities, are
 given either in the banquet
 hall of the Deutsche
 Bank or in the Century Hall
 of Frankfurt's biggest indus-
 trial undertaking, the Farb-

werke Hoechst, so that Mam-
 mon is the landlord of Art.
 have learnt to make their
 city available to foreigners.
 Anyone living for some
 time in Frankfurt will usu-
 ally come to feel sympathy
 for the real Frankfurters.
 They are nothing as frenzied,
 business mad or rebellious
 as they are made out to be
 through the image of a tur-
 bulent city created by one-
 track bankers, property spe-
 culators, executives, politi-
 cians and students. Over

several hundred years they
 have learnt to make their
 city available to foreigners.
 The number of foreigners
 is now decreasing. Frank-
 furt's bad reputation is begin-
 ning to take effect. When the
 fairs are on the numerous
 hotels are still fully booked
 in advance. But when there
 are no fairs people are begin-
 ning to talk again about an
 economic crisis. On average
 many Frankfurt hotels are

only half occupied. A num-
 ber of them, even the big new
 ones, are in difficulties or
 have already had to close.
 There are out a few indica-
 tions that the genuine citizens
 of Frankfurt, who live in the
 numerous suburbs of the city
 which were at one time vil-
 lages, or in the petit bour-
 geois districts, are not very
 sorry about it. Growth and
 expansion are no longer the
 ideal in Frankfurt.

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 ideal in Frankfurt.

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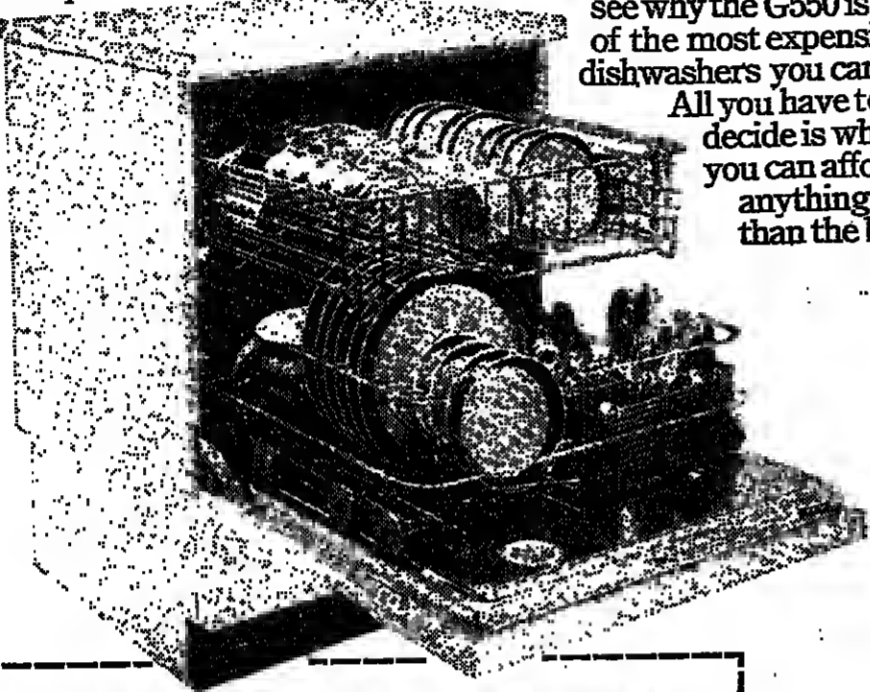
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Hamburg

Free port is heart of international trading centre

by Toni Thilmann
Die Welt

"Adam Riese is their Voltaire. Their demeanour, bas accordingly all the charm of a price list, the amiability of an invoice, and the politeness of a bill of lading. These were the words used by Jacob Gallio, a French international playboy, 100 years ago to ridicule the people of Hamburg.

Since most of them, with a feeling of pride in the Hanseatic tradition, like to be conservative it is not surprising that they still revere Adam Riese, and to this day cherish the special relationship with price lists, invoices and bills of lading.

The constant endeavour over several hundred years to make the most of all available possibilities is not only responsible for the wealth of Hamburg's 1,200 millionaires but has also turned the average citizen into a top earner. With annual earnings of DM20,500 for every inhabitant, the people of Hamburg are not only far above the average for West Germany (DM12,163) but are also top of the European league.

The biggest earner for the 4,800,000 present-day Hanses is the port, which handles 50 million tonnes of cargo every year. It would be almost impossible to put a precise value on merchandise passing through Hamburg since the goods shipped through the free port, not being subject to customs duty, are not recorded. But the state revenue accruing from the port is substantial enough - turnover tax on imports alone brings in DM1,500m a year.

Hamburg, the third smallest confederate state in West Germany, reinvests the greater part of the money in extensions to the port and improvements to the infrastructure. In order to keep pace with other North Sea ports, and to avoid being outstripped by German competitors, projects costing many millions of Deutsche marks are being implemented or are planned. These include:

A DM100m project for a new docks basin, primarily for through shipment of iron and coal.

A DM100m project for deepening the Elbe from Hamburg to the river mouth at Cuxhaven to a depth of 12.5 metres, so that third-generation container ships can berth at Hamburg. The Government in Bonn is putting up DM350m.

The contribution of between DM400m and DM500m towards the cost of cutting a canal to run parallel with the Elbe and link the seaport



A new shopping and business development in the centre of Hamburg.

with the inland waterways network.

Laying out the largest marshalling yard in Germany to allow faster communications with the interior.

A DM500m project for the construction of a motorway tunnel under the Elbe which is due for completion by the end of the year.

Construction of a deepwater port at the mouth of the Elbe intended by the city state to accommodate the giant ships of the future.

The first settlement in the area of Hamburg took place in AD 810 when a mission post was set up for converting the heathen Saxons. In 1189, businessmen and merchants were granted exemption from customs duties. This was the turning point in the history of the port of Hamburg. The inhabitants have always shown their aptitude when the opportunity offered for setting up their own exchange. In 1619, they founded the Hamburg Bank, the oldest clearing house in Germany,

and in 1653 they established a representative body of commerce, embracing all the merchants living in the city.

Until late in the eighteenth century, the Hamburg merchants traded almost exclusively with Europe. They first began to make an impact in international trade on a world scale when the colonies in Central and South America began to break loose from their governments at home.

Hamburg did not adhere to the North German Confederation or the German Reich until it had been granted the status of a free port with exemption from customs duties.

The free port is still the heart of Hamburg, the scene of uninterrupted activity at all hours of the day and night. In the Second World War almost 80 per cent of the port installations were destroyed, yet within a few years DM2,500m had been found for their reconstruction, and for expansion and modernization. Every year 19,000 sea-going ships visit the port and 13,500 dockers are employed

on loading and unloading. It is because of the volume and continuity of the shipping facilities available that the port of Hamburg has acquired its importance. Every shipper can feel confident that his merchandise he is exporting will be on its way overseas after a minimum stay in port. Some 2,000 firms handling foreign trade are established there.

Hamburg's position as the metropolis of North Germany is illustrated by the existence of 4,000 wholesale firms, employing 55,000 and with a turnover of DM8,500m, and of 8,000 retail establishments, with about 80,000 employees and a turnover of DM9,700m.

The traditional Hanseatic activities of shipping and commerce have been supplemented since the beginning of the century by developments in the new fields of manufacturing and services. Today, out of 354,000 people of all nationalities 200,000 have jobs in industry. Hamburg plays a predominant role in the production of minerals, copper and aluminium, and of margarine. New manufacturing installations are planned which will broaden the industrial base. Hamburg can rightly claim to be the title of communications centre. The circulation of daily newspapers there exceeds the five million mark, and 23 million of weekly reviews are printed. There are three sound broadcasts and three television channels of six major record companies and 100 publishing houses as well as 200 advertising agencies.

Hamburg is a city of contrasts. It is the metropolis in Europe there are still slums of the docks. It is the 'g of the world', and it dredges 62 years of people have been rich. People of all nationalities are not gregarious foreigners are concerned

Stuttgart

Small-town charm hand in hand with industrial drive

by Werner Neitzel
Die Welt

There are not many places where the impact of trade changes across national frontiers can be clearly registered. One such place is Stuttgart, the ninth-largest city in West Germany and the capital of the Baden-Württemberg. Its proximity to the frontiers with Switzerland and France, Germany's most important trading partner, has meant that for a good many years it has been a focal point for international trading links.

Stuttgart has learnt to put its geographical position in the south-west corner of Germany to its advantage. Its industrial output is fourth among German cities and its exports second. Yet its industrial importance is not at all apparent at first sight. An unusual combination of small-town charm and the bustle of a big city gives no inherent economic strength.

The quality of understatement, which is the hallmark of the people of this part of Germany, the Swabians, also colours the appearance of their capital. Its inhabitants do not like showing what is in their hands, and less still what is in their wallets. Financial success is not something to be bawled about.

Thrifty habits and firmly based opportunities for saving have meant that savings are higher in Stuttgart than in any other city in Germany. Most people like to use their money for buying their own houses or flats, though the forward surge of the past few years has much abated. It is no coincidence that the first, and biggest, building society should have started near Stuttgart in Baden-Württemberg, which is widely known as the 'Land of courage-builders'.

Obviously, there can be no possibility of saving without some stability in earnings. The Stuttgart area, because of the great need for manpower by its fast-growing industry, is at the top of the wage scales. This has led to a sharp rise in the cost of living. Anyone looking for a piece of land to build on would have plenty to say about that.

The low level of unemployment, far below the national average, and the fairly large number of job vacancies are in the light of the present downturn in the economy, a measure of the attraction this part of Germany continues to offer for those looking for work. It is only through intensive recruitment of labour from abroad (previously the movement of workers from other parts of Germany was sufficient to meet the demand)

har it has been possible to overcome the severe manpower shortages in some sectors, particularly of killed workers. Today almost one in four of all workers in the Stuttgart area is a foreigner, and out of Stuttgart's total of 624,000 inhabitants one in six comes from abroad, a proportion exceeded only in Frankfurt (17.2 per cent).

Yugoslavs are the largest group among the foreign population (28 per cent), followed by Italians (18 per cent), Greeks (15 per cent) and Turks (11 per cent). It is not difficult to imagine the mixture of different nationalities into the social scene.

Nevertheless, Stuttgart firms have no difficulty in attracting workers, and enjoy universal good reputation. Among them is Daimler-Benz, motor manufacturers of high repute, and with a turnover of over DM15,000m a year, one of the largest in its factories at home and abroad, one of the least concerns in Germany, with subsidiaries and market organizations throughout the world.

The Bosch group also has its headquarters in Stuttgart. It has more than 1,000 employees and a turnover of nearly 15,000m. This group also represents a large number of well-known firms supplying parts for the motor industry, such as Mahle pistons and Behr radiators, all based in the same area.

Other concerns like Felber, the makers of fast cars, IBM Deutschland and Kodak, the German subsidiaries of the big African parent companies, are construction firms such as Hochtief, and Di are also representative of Stuttgart's flourishing industry. Medium-sized firms, anying several hundred employees and handling a wide variety of different products, are also strongly represented.

Manufacturers of machine tools have won a good reputation because of their efficiency and the high quality of their products, as is illustrated for example, by their participation in the Kama project in the Soviet Union.

Stuttgart has long since gone beyond the boundaries of its own district. Its fame has spread far beyond its own district. However, in contrast to practice, in the areas of the concentration in the Rhine-Main region, the industries have been established round a number of central points, the Central Neckar area, as Stuttgart, concentration area is still in close association with the city centre.



The Drei Möhren, one of the old wine and beer houses in Stuttgart.

One of the main reasons for the rapid industrial growth in the Central Neckar area is that factories radiate from a single centre, in this case Stuttgart. Some 250 firms have moved out in recent years because of lack of space or difficulty in finding labour.

The large numbers of commuters (more than half of those with jobs in the capital come in from the districts outside) serve only to strengthen the connexion between the city and surrounding districts. The production from factories in the Central Neckar area - its communications measured in terms of gross value added - is equivalent to a third of the total of Baden-Württemberg, and to nearly 5 per cent of gnp in the republic.

For all its industrial strength, Stuttgart does not have the feel of a metropolis, though its tourist literature uses the phrase 'the twin city of the world'. Its actual twin towns are Strasbourg, Cardiff, Seing areas, A third Heleso, Bombay, Menzel, 20,000 hectares (8,000 Bourguiba in Tunisia, and St is given over to agric-



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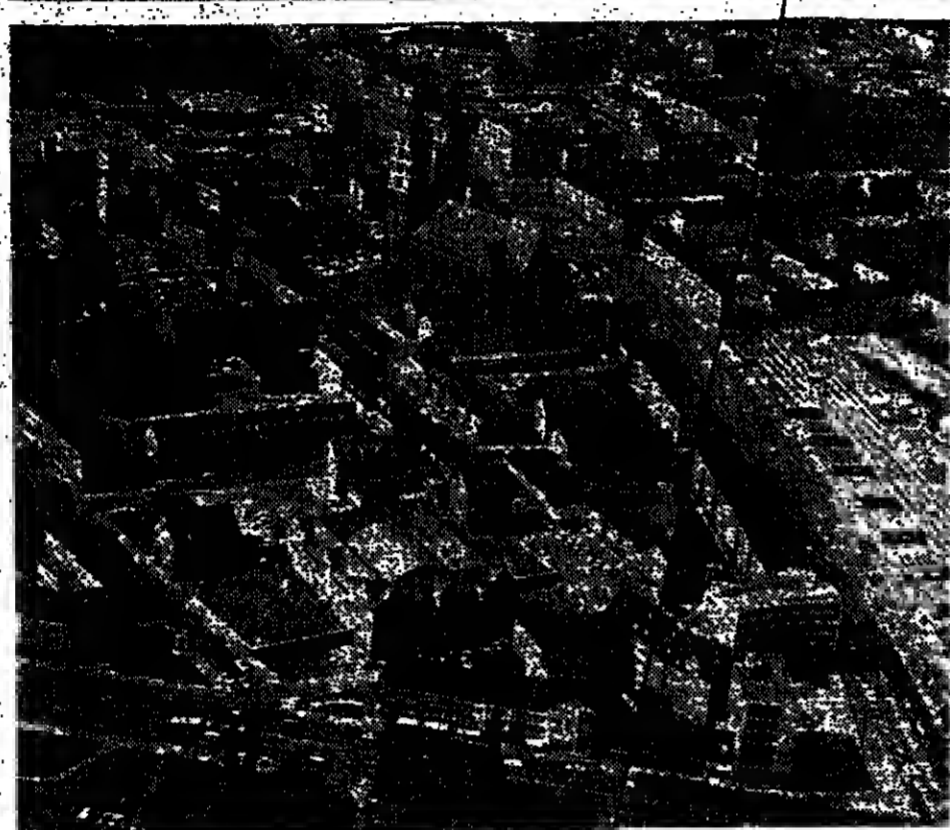
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Kassel was destroyed in the war (top). After some of a new city emerged with eight-lane roads and pedestrian precincts.

Its state theatre offers a radical young... Kassel with its attractive... and its good... has come a... long way since I walked... along its most prominent... street, the Wilhelmshöher... Allee, in the early postwar... years surrounded by destruction. Its determination to... overcome the disadvantages... of its geographical position... and economic situation gives... reason to expect further... progress.

Development plan transforming neglected area

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Castle Gutenfels in Kaub along the Rhine in the Eifel region, a delightful area of hills, woods, lakes and clean air.

...Part of the development...
...the tourist industry in the Eifel.
...In the 1960s the number of
...tourist beds in hotels, public
...houses, farms and boarding
...houses throughout the state
...increased by 25 per cent to a
...total of almost 100,000, and
...the number of guests went up
...by 25 per cent. After many
...years of neglect, the Eifel is
...at last coming into its own.

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Thank You

Shakespeare, Stevenson, Cowper, Drummond, Wordsworth, Bacon, Emerson, Tennyson and Browning for explaining why DIE WELT has

Gotterdamgoodreadership

All DIE WELT's a stage
And all the men
and women merely players;
William Shakespeare

He comes, the herald of a new WELT
With spatter'd boots, strapp'd waist,
and frozen looks;
News from all nations
lumbering at his back.
William Cowper

All DIE WELT's a sight
Of eye, and ear, -- both what they half
create,
And what perceive.
William Wordsworth

Forward, forward let us range,
Let DIE WELT's apln for ever down
the ringing grooves of change.
Alfred, Lord Tennyson

DIE WELT is so full
of a number of things,
I'm sure we should all be
as happy as kings.
Robert Louis Stevenson

**If a man be gracious and courteous to
strangers, it shows he is a citizen of
DIE WELT**
Francis Bacon

This fair volume which we WELT do name,
William Drummond

**God's in his heaven --
All's right with DIE WELT.**
Robert Browning

**Great men are they who see that spiritual
is stronger than any material force, that
thoughts rule DIE WELT.**
Ralph Emerson

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means "The World"**

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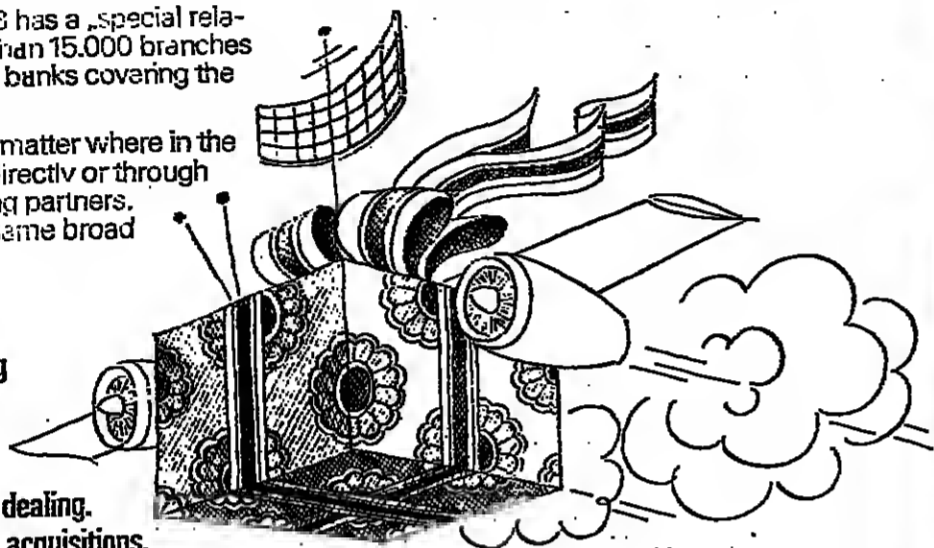
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a growing force in international banking

Newspapers seek cash concessions as costs spiral

by James Hutchinson

A heavy fall in advertising and a big increase in production costs are expected this year to result in an average monthly loss by West German daily newspapers of Om 2.24 (39p) a copy.

If this situation is allowed to continue, further concentration in the industry is inevitable and some smaller newspapers will not survive. Costs of production, largely due to the increased price of newsprint, are 32 per cent higher this year than in 1973, while revenue has gone up by only 18 per cent.

The Newspaper Publishers' Association is calling for help from the Government, not in the form of state subsidies which would be impossible to finance, but through tax concessions and reductions in the cost of sending newspapers by post, a method of distribution on which many publishers depend heavily.

Alerted by a recent merger of newspaper interests in Baden-Württemberg, the biggest of its kind by the last count West Germany had 413 daily newspapers, with 808 local editions, many of which bear different titles from the parent papers. About 80 per cent of these newspapers have circulations of not more than 5,000, and many of them have to pool their editorial, printing and distribution resources to stay in business.

The number of newspapers has steadily decreased since the early 1960s when there were 630 main editions and about 700 local editions. Even the smallest newspapers provide a comprehensive service of world, national and local news. On the leader pages you can read strident commentaries about the Ostpolitik. Elsewhere local activities and minor traffic accidents are recorded.

The few papers which have a substantial circulation beyond their home area are referred to as the überregional press. They include such internationally esteemed publications as the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* and the weekly *Die Zeit*. The only daily which could be described as a

national newspaper in the British sense is the *Bild-Zeitung* (circulation 3,737,000) which is printed in six centres.

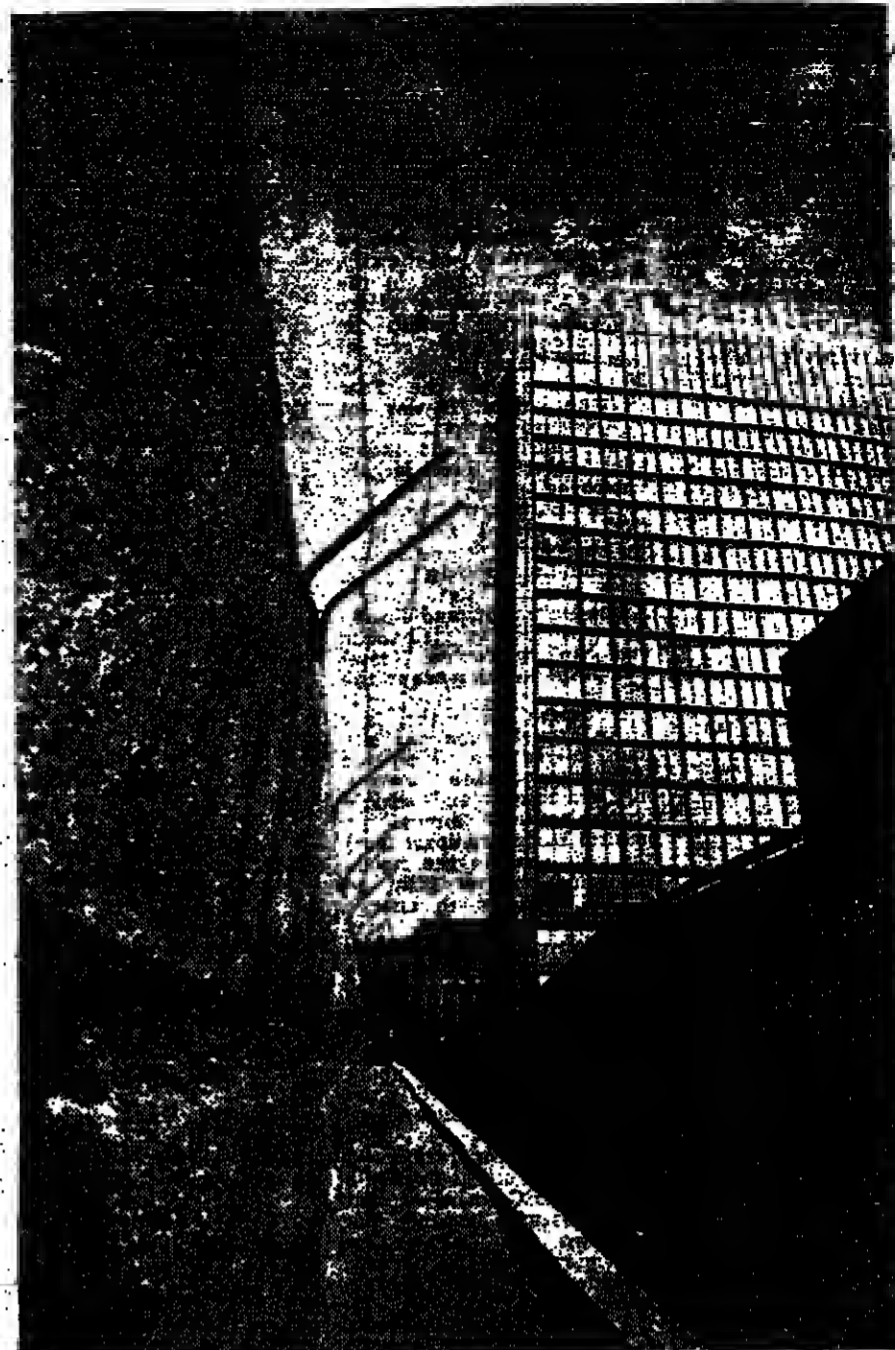
Bild and *Die Welt* are owned by the Springer concern which has been frequently attacked, sometimes physically, for its right-wing views and because of its powerful position in the newspaper market. When *Bild* is taken into account, Herr Springer's concern has a 20 per cent share of the circulation—about 21 million—of West German daily newspapers.

His opponents point out, however, that his share of the überregional press puts him in a dominating position. But this is only true if *Bild* is included, and Herr Springer argues that *Bild* is strictly a visual newspaper and cannot be compared with other überregional papers which fulfil a completely different function. Even so, he concedes that it has political influence, for he once said that had there been a *Bild* Zeitung in the Weimar Republic it could have prevented the rise of Hitler.

Die Welt, which has a circulation of about 220,000, has been running at a loss for some years and is subsidised by Herr Springer's other publications which include the highly successful radio and television magazine *Der Spiegel*. The *Frankfurter Allgemeine* (265,000) and the *Süddeutsche Zeitung* (285,000) are still holding their heads above water. In spite of the decrease in advertising due to the uncertain economic situation, these three quality titles will give the impression of prosperity and their news service seems unimpaired.

The circulation of the überregional papers is heavily concentrated in their home areas. Thus, *Die Welt* accounts for 73 per cent of the three quality papers' circulation in North Germany, while the *Süddeutsche*, with its headquarters in Munich, has only a 4 per cent share.

The local sections of these newspapers reflect the character of their home regions, but the rest of the coverage is truly national, to the geographic sense, and world-wide. The *Süddeutsche* is a liberal newspaper, but the *Frankfurter Allgemeine* is conservative, but is by far the best selling überregional newspaper in the state of Hesse, a traditional stronghold of Social Democracy.



Axel Springer's formidable publishing interests include *Bild*, *Die Welt* and the pop television and radio magazine *Der Spiegel*. Here, a Springer office block dominates the skyline.

On average, West German newspapers depend on advertising for about 70 per cent of their revenue, which makes them susceptible to changes in the economic climate. Since the beginning of the 1950s it would have been unrealistic to attempt to cover increases in production costs simply by putting up the price to the reader. Had that been done, newspapers would cost at least three times as much. The economic situation of magazines is similar to that of newspapers.

On average, West German newspapers depend on advertising for about 70 per cent of their revenue, which makes them susceptible to changes in the economic climate. Since the beginning of the 1950s it would have been unrealistic to attempt to cover increases in production costs simply by putting up the price to the reader. Had that been done, newspapers would cost at least three times as much. The economic situation of magazines is similar to that of newspapers.

It is estimated that million West German per cent of those aged between 16 and 70—read newspaper every day, a million watch television every day, a million pattern could be substantially unless the forthcoming, soon for the top news assignment of weaker newspapers.

Berlin holding its head high in the cultural stakes

by Gretel Spitzer

There they were again: father, mother and five children. Instead of speeding on the Easter week with its unusually fine weather in their mountain cottage or on their motorboat they had, soon after their last stay and under no family obligations, come to Berlin from their North German home for the umpteenth time.

The question, "Why?" surprised them. Did I not realize how attractive Berlin was? Did I not appreciate the enormous variety of cultural life in the city combined with all it offered in the way of sports, active, passive, of pleasant walks through forest, around lakes, or boating on the river and lakes?

Sometimes it takes a stranger to make one appreciate what one has on one's doorstep.

A good many will say: "All right, but it is not what it used to be... too parochial, too much mediocrity, too few highlights these days."

That may well be if one prefers to look back nostalgically at the "golden twenties". However, it is only fair to judge by comparison with what other cities in Germany can boast of on their territory. In that respect Berlin has little reason, if any, to be ashamed.

Its music can easily face international competition. It is not only its outstanding philharmonic orchestra that guarantees it a continuous reputation—there are but few artists of international renown who will not appear there in guest performances—but the German Opera is much appreciated by Germans and foreigners alike. The Academy of Music, presumably no longer as outstanding as it used to be, still enjoys a good reputation and there would not be as many students from abroad.

Chamber music and the like in the intimate atmosphere of the Oak Gallery in Charlottenburg Castle, serenade concerts in the open air—season and weather permitting—and jazz of every genre at countless all contribute to no small measure to the richness of the city's musical life. The Institute for Comparative International Musical Studies may not be widely known but it too has something to offer.

long-lived. Some, however, may well give the way of future developments, even though not fully appreciated at present.

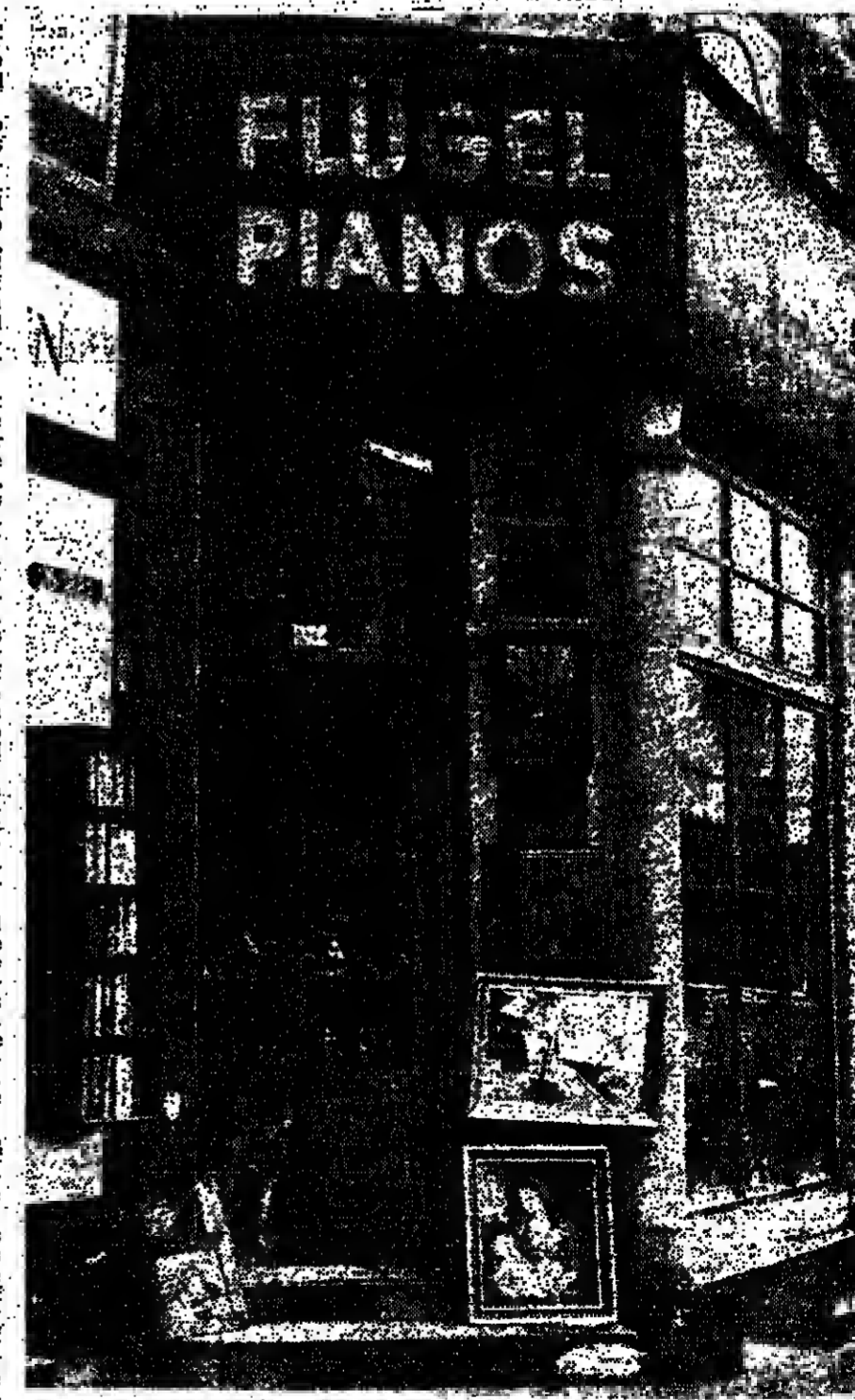
I asked a colleague who moved to Berlin a few years ago what he thought of Berlin's cultural opportunities. It was difficult to take it all in, he said. Like others, he placed music and museums high in the list of international significance. In his opinion, theatres too did not have to fear competition—at least not from other German cities.

However, the aura that used to emanate from the city's stages is no longer there. Occasionally there are outstanding performances, if the standard of many is by average if not less. Part of the explanation may be that the city, when still a vital, represented the onspurred climax of an artistic career, to which all aspired. Too many cities have become culturally ambitious, and the process of official selection before one mes to fame in Berlin is less strict these days when too many performers are needed for many places.

Special events like film festivals or the Berliner Festival weeks do offer highlights at times but no longer justify the optimistic publicity which accompanies their coming.

The graphic arts also tend to be rather neglected. The "vorne" programme of the "Armao" academic exchange includes invitations to artists from abroad for a year or so. However, the same is given little publicity and does not reach a wide public. There is the F.A.R.T. Exhibition, open to professionals and amateurs, where are any amount of gifts, but no new Michelano or Picasso has engaged.

at the city's museums would not be to offer, however, is outstanding both in scope and quality. The founding of the Stiftung Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Foundation of Prussian Cultural Heritage, may be collected by the for kings of Prussia—impossible the retrospective in Berlin of those ple of art that were spt all over West Germany after the war. Since overduidings for them went up under construction since new display techniques are introduced, the museum attract an ever-increasing number of Berliners, not Germans and foreigners.



Unusual mementoes await the tourist in the curio shops of Kreuzberg, Berlin.

Museum for Ethnology, a gallery of paintings, a cabinet for copper engravings, the Ibero-American Institute, the new National Gallery, the Secret State Archives, the Institute for Musical Research, the Museum of Musical Instruments, and last but not least, the State Library.

The new home for some eight million books and 29,000 academic periodicals—23,500 of them foreign publications—is taking shape in the Tiergarten area. This largest library of postwar Germany, designed by the

late Hans Scharoun, will be ready by 1977. There are also more museums and more libraries which do not come under the foundation's auspices. What the city is waiting for is the German National Foundation, already firmly announced by Herr Willy Brandt, in his policy statement of January, 1973. To realize this is easier said than done. Political issues are involved. It must not impair the cultural autonomy of the Länder, yet their cooperation is needed to make it a success.



Some typical Duisburg work-breaks (in disguise).

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We can boast of being Europe's largest inland port (with a bigger turnover than Hamburg).

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Together with Antwerp and Rotterdam, Duisburg forms the so-called North-West European triangle of industry and commerce.

In addition to the Rhine, the Ruhr and the northbound Rhine-Herne-Canal, Duisburg provides excellent connections by rail and road. The European Motor-

ways E 36 (Hamburg-Frankfurt) and E 3 (Stockholm-Lisbon) cross in Duisburg. You will not be surprised to learn that there are container terminals both at the central goods station and at the port.

If you are planning to invest on the continent, and if you like to take advantage of Duisburg's exceptional location, we'll be pleased to help you find a suitable site.

Though the people living in Duisburg are used to working hard, they know how to take advantage of all the cultural and leisure opportunities in our city (and there are quite a few). We won't over-stress this fact, though. For if you come over here, it won't be for recreation, but for business.

And in Duisburg you can do just that—business.

For further information write to:



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Amt für Wirtschaftsförderung
41 Duisburg 1, Rathaus am Burgplatz
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Worker participation urged
TUC's proposals for
national transport authority

Workers' participation in the
nationalized industries is
urged in a report on
transport problems
issued by the TUC
today.
The report, which is
one of a series of
studies on nationalized
industries, is
entitled 'Worker
participation in the
nationalized industries'.

UN to draft
code for
international
companies

A special United Nations
panel tonight recommended
that the General Assembly
set up a 25-member commission
to draft a code of conduct
for multinational corporations
and the governments they
deal with.

CBI president to counter
Benn
attack on private sector
subsidies

By Our Industrial Staff
Mr Ralph Batesman, the
new president of the
Confederation of British
Industry, intends on
Thursday to make a sweeping
attack on Mr Anthony
Wedgwood's weekend criticisms
of Britain's 100 top companies.

Central bank
authorities in
Eurodollar
swap deal

A number of leading central
bank authorities have
worked out arrangements
that would effectively
make them the 'lender of last
resort' to the Eurodollar
market.

Co-op MPs seek state aid formula

By Our Industrial Editor
A team of MPs sponsored by
the Co-op is to meet Mr
Anthony Wedgwood Benn,
Secretary of State for Industry,
to discuss the joint Labour
Party-Co-op proposals for
creating a state agency to
provide public funds for
expanding joint enterprises.

Oil nations' plight on
Washington agenda

Vogel June 9
The problems of the
oil-producing countries
are likely to be a
major item on the
agenda of the
meeting of the
Organization of
Petroleum Exporting
Countries (OPEC)
in Washington
today.

Ford talks
fail to find
shift formula

Although informal talks
between union and
management were
held at the Ford car
factory at Halewood,
Liverpool, at the
weekend, no agreed
formula has yet been
reached to resolve
the four night shifts
dispute.

Table with 5 columns: Category, 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77. Rows include GDP, Consumers, Investment, etc.

Arabs refuse African plea
for preferential oil charges

Mogadishu, June 9.—The
Arab oil producers have
rejected a plea from
African nations that oil
prices be fixed by the
Organization of
Petroleum Exporting
Countries (OPEC).

BP boosts onshore output

Production from British
Petroleum's small onshore
oilfields in the Midlands
and Lincolnshire is to
be stepped up to
100,000 tons a year.

India may offer £500m

Prabir, former chief of
the United Nations
Conference on
Development (Unctad),
who was appointed
last month to follow
up the special energy
fund plans.

Plessey workers
threaten action if
lay-offs persist

More than 4,000 workers
at the Plessey telephone
factory at Boreham,
Nottingham, who have
been laid off by the
management, intend
to turn up for work
as usual today.

Legal snag delaying Fair
Trading Office prosecution

By Patricia Tisdall
The Office of Fair Trading
is running into difficulties
in implementing new
powers to stop traders
who persistently
disregard their legal
obligations.

On other pages

Table listing various news items and their page numbers: Appointments, Business appointments, etc.

International Real Estate
The Partnership provides a
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commercial property throughout
the United Kingdom, Republic of
Ireland and through its associate
offices in France, Belgium and
Holland.

UK component prices lure German carmakers

By Our Midlands Industrial Correspondent

British component manufacturers hope to win substantial orders from German motor companies, following a second sharp increase in German component prices within a few months.

British prices—already very competitive—are now so alluring that German motor manufacturers apparently are prepared to risk deliveries being interrupted by strikes.

At the beginning of the year German component suppliers made a concerted approach to their motor industry for an urgent review of contracted prices. Manufacturers gave way, although domestic car sales had fallen by more than one-third and the industry faced its most critical situation for 20 years. Component prices were increased by an average of 6 per cent, against the 15 per cent requested.

Since then labour, material

and fringe benefit costs have continued to soar. In the past, German motor companies had largely contained inflation by increased productivity. In today's depressed market conditions, this is no longer possible.

The result is that component suppliers are again pressing for a minimum 10 per cent increase.

German motor industry sources say manufacturers have been presented with claims which amount to an ultimatum: "Either you renegotiate existing contracts, or you will have to face the danger of a seriously weakened component industry."

Unofficial reports suggest that Daimler Benz, by far the most successful motor company in Germany and the only one still enjoying respectable sales, has already conceded price increases. Other companies are continuing to fight a rearguard action to their own parlous condition.

There are widespread reports that last week Volkswagen was prevented from sacking 8,000 workers by government intervention and the promise of State assistance.

The inevitable result of meeting the component makers' demands will be yet another round of price increases for German cars, which are already losing ground in overseas markets because of their high cost.

The chief executive of a British component company already selling in Germany said last night: "With the distinct possibility that a revaluation of the Deutsche mark will add to the present troubles in the German motor industry, we in Britain are in an excellent position to win more business."

"We already have such a substantial price advantage that only a fool could fail to hand his products in Germany without a real edge on the domestic competition."

"There is still the worry about strikes interfering with British deliveries, but our prices now look so attractive that German motor companies are checking on individual company strike records. At one time they accepted a blanket condemnation of us."

But the British companies which expect to make the biggest inroads are those with manufacturing capacity in France, still regarded by German motor companies as a more secure base.

In the past year, the Deutsche mark has improved against the franc, and this improvement could be further maintained if, as is widely believed, the franc is devalued shortly.

Joseph Lucas (particularly its brake manufacturing subsidiary Girling), Wilmot Bredeca, with doorlocks and fittings, and more recently Automotive Products, with clutches all have expanding French factories.

Hawker Siddeley forms US group to sell new jet

By Patricia Tisdall

A new company, Hawker Siddeley Aviation Incorporated, has been set up in America to promote and coordinate marketing operations for the company's HS 146 short-haul jet aircraft. The aircraft is scheduled for its first flight in December 1975.

The separate company is part of an overall programme to strengthen and expand HS 146 sales and support facilities to airlines throughout the world, according to a company statement today.

It will be based in Washington DC, and have as its chairman Mr A. S. Watson, marketing director of the parent company.

Special surcharges levied on two E African ports

By Roger Vielvoye

Deteriorating conditions at the East African ports of Dar-es-Salaam and Lourenço Marques have led to the imposition of special freight surcharges.

The South and South-East African Freight Conference said there had been no improvement in working conditions at Lourenço Marques and that a 20 per cent surcharge would be imposed on cargoes to and from the port from June 24.

At Dar es Salaam the situation is "still serious", according to the East Africa Europe Conference which is to impose a 15 per cent surcharge on cargoes loaded at the port from June 24.

New rates for cargoes from

Fabian warning on Scottish oil 'colonialization'

The exploitation of North Sea oil should be developed within the framework of Scotland's industrial and economic situation in order to guard against the threat of "colonialization" of the country, according to a Fabian pamphlet published today.

Colonialization would involve outsiders reaping the benefits of Scotland's natural resources. The pamphlet says that Scottish manpower must be trained and prepared to undertake all jobs including top management, created within Scotland and on the offshore rigs.

**Oil for the Highlands, by Naomi Mitchison, Fabian Society, 30p.*

Industry in the Regions

North West puts case for priority treatment

The experience through successive economic crises has been that, whenever investment programmes are pruned, the cuts always bite more quickly and more deeply in the regions, and that recovery when it comes is slower.

The present unprecedented reduction in capital expenditure projects in the private sector, revealed in a Department of Industry survey, is accompanied by the severe restrictions in public spending announced by the former Chancellor at the end of last year and which remain largely unmodified by the present Government. These factors have combined to produce a gloomy outlook for some of the regions, and ministers are under renewed pressure to support measures for more positive discrimination in their favour.

The North West Industrial Development Association is among those bodies which has put up detailed proposals to the

Government. In regard to public expenditure, it bases its case for much more selective policies on figures that show that over a five-year period investment in the north-west was lower than in any other region, except the south-west, which has far fewer problems.

The association argues that its case for a severe limitation of cuts in public expenditure is also underlined by a recent report indicating that the north west is below average in no less than 21 out of 26 indicators designed to measure the quality of life in the region.

Among the specific measures that the association is now pressing on the Government is the designation of Merseyside—where unemployment rates are still running at more than twice the national average—as a special development area.

It also wants to see continued strict control over the issue of industrial development certifi-

cates in south east England and the Midlands, coupled with the unrestricted issue of certificates throughout the north west region.

The association regards advance Government factory building as a key element in policies for regional growth and points out that the region has received less than its fair share of these. Over a 10-year period only 15 of 276 advance factories approved by the Government were built in the north west.

The Government is also being urged to take more positive action over the decentralization of office developments and particularly the redistribution of Civil Service departments.

It believes the Government should take a lead by directing more Civil Service departments to the region. In this connection it has told ministers that it believes that the Harman report on the dispersal of Civil

Service departments was "strongly influenced by the views of London-based civil servants and greatly exaggerated the damage to efficiency which the dispersal of Government activity from London and the south east would cause."

The association has also told the Government it is convinced that the "relatively poor performance" of north-west industry in terms of output and productivity is to a considerable extent due to the fact that too high a proportion of firms operate in outdated and inadequate premises which act as a deterrent to the installation of modern machinery and adoption of modern production techniques.

The association is urging a streamlining of measures to assist in clearing industrial dereliction.

R. W. Shakespeare

The news that industry generally has cut back its investment and expansion plans for this year to around 5 per cent, compared with the 12 to 14 per cent originally forecast, is causing renewed concern about the prospects for growth in the regions. Industrial development authorities in the "problem areas" have long recognized that, however strong the overall package of regional policies might be, these measures can only begin to work effectively against a background of generally high growth levels.

Professor foresees wealth tax anomalies

By Tim Congdon

The present Government's proposals for a wealth tax should not be rushed through and it might be preferable to have an accessions tax instead. This was the main policy conclusion of a recent lecture by Professor Sandford, of the University of Bath, organized by Birmingham by the Institute of Fiscal Studies.

Professor Sandford based his argument on experience with wealth taxes in Sweden, where they have operated for some years and are now the highest in Europe. Prior to his visit to Sweden, he said, he was "favourably disposed towards" a wealth tax. Afterwards he was less enthusiastic.

A large number of anomalies and inequities had arisen. The most spectacular arose because of the difficulties of valuation, which were crucial in determining an individual's tax liability. In some instances the valuation of a private business by the tax authorities was only one-tenth of the proceeds from its sale shortly afterwards.

But, while some assets were grossly undervalued in relation to their true market value, others—such as stocks and shares—were assessed on their market value. The result was that there had been widespread substitution from assets like stocks and shares to other assets, like property, which were systematically undervalued. This had led to distortions and resource misallocation.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

UK's commercial reputation abroad

From Mr Eidon Griffiths, MP for Bury St Edmunds

Sir, For the last 10 days I have been visiting the Gulf oil states so vividly, and accurately, described in your recent supplement (or Special Report). As you rightly suggested the opportunities here for British trade and investment are enormous—large oil revenues increasing geometrically; a crying need for every kind of infrastructure, from airports and docks to sewage works; a strong push for industrialization based on abundant cheap fuel; and a residue of pro-British sentiment among Gulf rulers and merchants alike.

Many British firms, especially the large contractors, are doing very well out of this Gulf boom. Others, especially our motor car industry, are doing very badly; indeed it is not too much to say that with the exception of the Land Rover, British mass produced cars have largely been driven out of the Gulf by the Japanese. Unfortunately two new obstacles, both self-imposed, have now begun to

impede the efforts of British industry to increase its sales to this rapidly expanding market.

One is the Government's ban on aero engine sales to Chile. This, coupled with the imposition, fair or unfair, that a Labour administration is prepared to enforce the breaking of commercial contracts at the behest of its left wing, has led many Arab importers, not to speak of Gulf rulers, I have met to ask the direct question: "If we order equipment in Britain, how can we be sure this year's Government—or your trade unions, will not suddenly prevent its delivery?" It is a serious matter when some of our best customers begin to wonder whether contracts with Britain any longer are binding, whether an Englishman's word still can be taken as his bond.

The second new impediment to our commercial advance is the threat of nationalization of British firms. Arab rulers, tempted to expropriate British companies in the Gulf, now cite the British Labour Government's

own policies as justification. Others considering the merit of their large investment in the Gulf there, partly on the grounds that so much money into, say, British fuel or aircraft companies these are to be expropriated. While abroad one does best to defend or at least to watch the actions of HMG, general interests of our country would think very carefully the damaging effects of their policies on our own and financial position. It is deeply dispiriting hardworking salesmen agents in the Gulf to see a Japanese, French and a competitor actually buy from—while the Brit handicapped by—the words and deeds of politicians back home.

Yours faithfully,
ELDON GRIFFITHS,
Conservative spokesman
Muscat, Oman.
May 30.

Secretarial partnerships

From Mrs Doreen Reading

Sir, Trying to find and keep a good full-time typist in London, despite an attractive salary and congenial working conditions, is a full-time job in itself.

The young, unmarried girls are restless, easily bored by a straightforward typing job, and often seduced by the short-term high pay offered for working as "temps". The young, married women prefer to work nearer home and, in any event, are usually only marking time until they start a family. Surely the ideal employee is the married woman with a family who would like to work part-time.

The secretarial partnership described by Mrs Nickols and Mrs Lewis (June 5) is, indeed, an attractive proposition. This company has been trying for some time to implement a similar arrangement with two part-time typists, one working mornings and one working afternoons.

However, despite a reasonable initial response to our advertisements, and a number of appointments made for interviews, only one applicant actually turned up to be interviewed.

Procrastination in planning

From Mr T. Q. Battle

Sir, Disappointing evidence coming available that a Government has issued an order in the Civil Service to sit any matter relating to re-organization or having a social development and to be a matter of delay. Decisions are a barely delayed, correspondence are delusory and bureaucratic tape used to the maximum short of tangible obstruction.

Allied to this, local ment officials are becoming increasingly reluctant to decisions, however trivial, to refer back to appropriate planning teams. This leads to delays in concluding and formalizing applications.

The net result of this procrastination is an acceleration in the cur perry slump, and a sharp turn in the available for the construction in 1975-76.

Thus the scenario is for the historical post construction industry politicians into a slumming a period of activity.

Yours faithfully,
T. Q. BATTLE,
Chairman,
Towco Gratte Ltd,
Towco House, 177-179 Grove Road,
Isleworth, Middlesex TW7 5JN.

Development Area reversal

From Dr R. J. Bridgewater

Sir, The Department of Trade and Industry has recommended that the Maybridge Chemical Company moves out of Cornwall to another Development Area, due to the inability of the company to obtain planning permission for two to three houses on 50 acres of waste ground from Cornwall County Council.

The Department's alternative

sites are being considered, along with proposed sites, by the company—which at present is unable to meet its export orders.

Is this the first occasion when the Department of Trade and Industry has advised a move out of a Development Area?

R. J. BRIDGEWATER,
Maybridge Chemical Co Ltd,
Trevillet, Tintagel,
Cornwall PL34 0BW.

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
SALES	61,070	70,745	77,328	89,120	124,941
GROUP OPERATING PROFIT	4,730	6,389	10,278	12,297	15,413
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	3,518	4,871	9,322	11,448	13,665
PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO PARENT CO. SHAREHOLDERS	1,746	2,549	5,094	6,880	6,552*
PRETAX EARNINGS PER SHARE	50p	74p	137p	163p	183p

Operating profit up 28%

Pretax profit up 20%

Another ordinary year from Chloride.

We see nothing out of the ordinary in our 1973-74 results. Just good, steady progress.

True, the profit is a record—but it is the result of planned steady growth.

Growth that came during a period of material shortages, high interest rates and power restrictions which taxed the ingenuity of all our employees.

Since 1969-70 our sales have risen from £61m to £125m. Pretax profit from £3.5m to £13.7m. And Pretax Earnings per Share have improved for the fifth successive year.

Around 56% of our pretax profit is now derived from operations outside the UK. Last year, corporate tax worldwide amounted to £6.5m, and we provided employment for 18,400 people of different races and nationalities.

There is every opportunity for this good, steady progress to continue.

Write to the Secretary for the Annual Report and Accounts, Chloride Group Ltd., 50 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0EH.

*Profit attributable (and therefore Aftertax Earnings per Share) in 1973-1974 is not directly comparable with previous years due to the introduction of the imputation tax system in the UK.



Handwritten scribble

Edited by Rodney Cow

This advertisement complies with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange.

THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE

Bank of Ireland

(Incorporated under Charter in Ireland with Limited Liability)

Rights Issue to holders of Capital Stock of £10,250,000
10 per cent. Convertible Subordinated Unsecured Loan
Stock 1991/96 at £100 per cent.

The Council of The Stock Exchange has admitted the above Convertible Stock to the Official List and dealings in the Convertible Stock will commence today.

The Convertible Stock is payable in full at £100 per cent. by 28th June, 1974.

Particulars of the Convertible Stock will be circulated in the Extel and Moodies statistical services and copies of the particulars may be obtained during the usual business hours on any weekday (public holidays and Saturdays excepted) up to and including 28th June, 1974, from the offices of Bank of Ireland, New Issue Department, College Green, Dublin 2, and Bank of Ireland, City Office, Woolgate House, 25 Coleman Street, London EC2R 5BT and from:-

The Investment Bank of Ireland Limited,
81 Pembroke Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4.

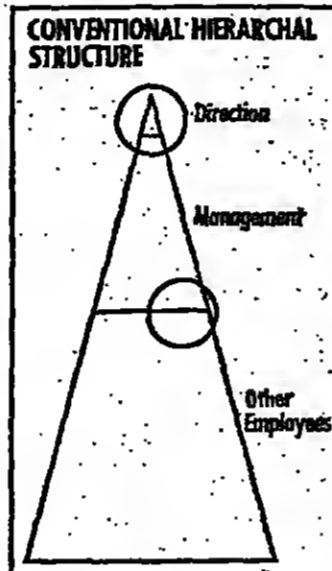
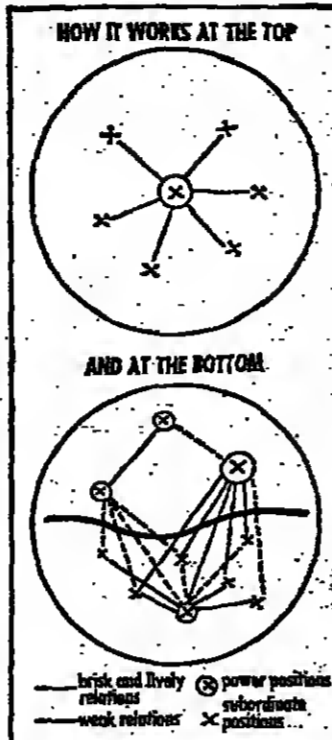
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited,
New Issue Department, 4 Throgmorton Avenue,
London EC2P 2NB.

Goodbody & Webb,
50 Dame Street, Dublin 2.

Cazenove & Co.,
12 Tokenhouse Yard, London EC2R 7AN.

Management

Participation in practice: the hard realities



Participation is an excellent notion, but how do you encourage it? The confidence of the prescription appears to be in direct proportion to its degree of abstraction.

Perhaps the purest example of faith in the simple phrase is an editorial in another newspaper last year: "We need stronger works councils." Why? Stronger in relation to whom, or what? For what purpose?

In his perceptive Stockton Lecture earlier this year Adrian Cadbury pointed to the various levels at which participation is demanded—direction, general management, and the arrangement of the shop floor.

They fade imperceptibly into one another (like the line of evolution from amoeba to man), but the chain is as strong as its weakest link. It is no use attempting reforms at the bottom from the top, without attention to the uncharted area inhabited by "members of management" in between.

"The greatest mistake we could make," writes Cadbury, "is to underestimate the difficulties of introducing participative management into British industry. The concept is simple, the mechanics of putting it into practice are complex and contentious."

The longer I examine the notion, the more depressed I become about the two-valued approach to an idea that must, by its nature, be comprehensive. We think that you are either a "manual worker" or a "knowledge worker", an individual in a slot.

We have to have categories to order our experience and make sense of what we are trying to do; but if the categories become more important than the observations, and the conventions more important than the experiences, we shall not make sense for very long.

If we generalise about the "private sector" and the "public sector", we may leave

out of account differences of technology, financing and direction which may make even more important differences within sectors than between them.

Has ICI more or less in common with the NCB, as an organization, than it has in common with Buggins and Son, Ltd, the family-owned company still run by its founding family which does business for both of them and whose 200 employees, say, have an important part to play in the interlocking activities of both of them?

Before we ruminate on the best statutory garments for our enterprises, we should certainly look at the building blocks of all institutions, which are small groups—not so many individuals, but so many individuals in array.

Most people are members of several groups. Group membership affects their individuality, and the ability to live with compulsion in membership of many groups is normally an indication of a dense and stable personality. Most people also have a reference group—that is, the one whose general standards and opinions they make most seriously—and their perception of what goes on is coloured by these standards.

The view from the bridge may therefore be completely different from the view on the quarterdeck. Besides, groups are different in nature and in the way that group relations determine a great deal about its stability and effectiveness.

An authoritarian group tends to be effective, especially in routine operations. The person in the middle makes all the group decisions, ministers to his colleagues and controls the context of their work. But if he makes a mistake, it may destroy the total fortunes of the group; it is fragile.

At the other end of the scale, the totally participative group is extremely durable. All its members are used to mutual help, compensating for one another's mistakes and responding to one another's needs. But at the extreme it can be ineffective because it spends too much collective energy on itself.

Groups also overlap, of course, and the tyrant at the office may be a member's boy at home. None is completely authoritarian or completely participative; and in each group there occurs its own private changes as people fall out, make up, mature and grow old. Some people are more "elemental" than others; some have more livelier than others, and so on.

But there is one important point to remember. One's daily group experience colours one's view of the whole organization. In a simplified form, take the conventional company pyramid (which is itself a drastic oversimplification).

The first circle is, as it were, a microscope picture of the state of affairs at the top of the organization; where an autocrat maintains his position in this particular instance.

The second indicates a more complicated situation at the frontiers of management and the ranks, with broken lines as weak, formal relations and solid lines as brisk, lively ones.

Two supervisors are apparently in conflict, with a manager closer to the weaker one and the stronger one closer to the best-placed worker, possibly a shop steward.

All the individuals concerned will be making the most acceptable choices that they can see in the light of what they know about the organization and their interests outside it. Their commitment to the organization—or to work at all—is variable. What they see as the purpose of the organization, let alone their membership of it, is variable too.

The basic function of management is to harmonize these choices for the purpose of the provision of goods and services. The weaknesses for this purpose of pure authoritarianism and the benefits of a strong structure of participation are well attested at the level of the group.

Yet they may not be visible from the bridge. In fact, my impression is that the invisibility is most marked in the area of specialized management and supervision: the specialized manager being concerned with only one part of the complex conventions of the institution and the supervisor seeing his role as "to keep them at it".

There may be a sound reason for this. Such people are lapped about by the concepts of the pyramid: above, below and all round them. It is simpler to bend facts to their concepts than the other way round.

Yet, to quote Eddington: "A pig may be familiar to us in the form of a rasher, but the unstarved pig is a simpler object to the biologist who wishes to understand how the animal functions."

Innis Macbeath

IBM's Amsterdam happening repeated

Intense competition is often just as effective as external competition to spur managers to try innovations, so many large companies know. IBM, for example, with virtually no major competitors, has for 25 years kept in fighting trim by encouraging the domestic and international portions of the company to compete.

Last week IBM invited 33 European journalists to its new Berlin typewriter factory, revealing yet another layer of intra-corporate competition.

Four years ago pioneering managers at IBM's Amsterdam typewriter factory, sensing growing discontent, involved workers in a plan to break up the 50-man assembly line for "goldball" typewriters. Although IBM has been active in job enrichment studies and experiments in the United States, the Amsterdam happening was home-grown, and came about more easily because of the distance from headquarters.

The Berlin factory seems like an expensive copy, as if corporate policy-makers had tried to emulate what the workers (60 per cent of them women) had done for themselves in Amsterdam. It's very handsome; but the homely touch is missing. In Berlin, two 75-man assembly lines were broken down into 25-man groups. The old building for central Berlin was unsuitable to the "M" shaped layout (by now accepted as the One True Way to organize typewriter assembly in groups).

Therefore a new site was found, on the outskirts, and a splendid new one-storey factory was built at a cost of 4.4m Deutsche marks. Employees were involved to the extent of voting on a choice of colour schemes and one grand mural for an end wall.

Each work group has a coffee table and matching chairs as well as dramatic plants at the base of its "M". A few posters adorn the coffee area, but the sense of diversity and life the Amsterdam plant exuded is muted in Berlin, as if someone had shipped off a professional factory designer and said "we want ours to be like theirs".

Both IBM plants did their homework carefully for the change and undertook major training programmes. Both have been successful. But there are subtle differences.

In Amsterdam, groups were formed somewhat casually. In Berlin, group formation was



The Times Awards for the best advertisement of a company's results to appear in 1974

PANEL OF JUDGES

The Times is pleased to announce that the following members of the business community have kindly agreed to act as judges of the entries for The Times Awards.

- Chairman** Lord Shawcross, Chairman of the Panel on Takeovers and Mergers.
- Members** Michael Belmont, Cazenove and Company.
Anthony Everett, Binder Hamlyn and Company.
Edgar Palamountain, The M & G Group.
Sir Paul Reilly, Director of The Design Centre.
Hugh Stephenson, Editor of The Times Business News.

Each member of this panel has been chosen for his knowledge of a particular discipline which relates to this specialized form of communication.

Perhaps the most striking change in financial advertising in recent years has been the increasing clarity with which a company's results are presented. However, much remains to be done and it is to

encourage further progress in this important field that The Times has decided to sponsor a number of awards for the best example of the advertising of a company's results to appear in 1974.

The conditions of entry are set out below and companies are invited to send their entry at any time during this year.

Conditions of Entry

All entries are free but must have appeared in the pages of The Times Business News during 1974. The following are the categories in which awards will be made:

- 1 Colour. All sizes.
- 2 Black and white. Half page or larger, or equivalent.
- 3 Black and white. Less than half page or equivalent.

First, second and third prizes will be awarded in each category.

Entries will be accepted throughout the twelve month period 1 January - 31 December 1974 and

should take the form of art pulls mounted on board, with a clear indication of the category in which they are to be judged. They should be sent to:

Michael Mander,
Advertisement and Marketing Director,
The Times Awards,
The Times, Printing House Square,
London EC4P 4DE.

Presentation of the awards will be made at a dinner given by The Times at the conclusion of the competition.



We like to keep you in the know

The Scottish European Investment Company Limited

SUMMARY OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR

	1974	1973
Assets value per share	74½p	£15.85
Net assets	£11,176,565	
Income available for:		
Ordinary Shareholders	£153,519	£1
Earnings per share	1.02p	
Ordinary Dividend	1.00p	

● The net assets of the Company on 31st March, 1974 are £11,176,565, equivalent to 74½ pence per share. This represents a decline of 29.7 per cent from the level of 106 pence per share reached a year previously at 31st March, 1973.

● At 31st March, 1974 the Company had foreign currency investments amounting to £15,761 million. The Company had a floating assets of £9,457 million and foreign currency loan of £14,042 million.

● The geographical breakdown of the foreign currency investment portfolio at 31st March, 1974 was as follows: Belgium 5.3%; 20.1%; Germany 21.7%; Holland 14.8%; Norway 8.8%; Switzerland 7.7%; U.S.A. and Canada 13.2%; Others (Austria, Denmark, Sweden) 8.4%.

● A dividend of 1.00 pence per share net (the equivalent of gross) has been recommended for the year. This represents an increase of 10 per cent over last year.

● The year under review was characterized by significant fluctuations in the European stock markets. Individual share prices rose to a level above the current level and we continue to seek investment opportunities in continental markets.

● Copies of the Report and Accounts contain a list of the Company's investments and can be obtained from the Secretary.

The Scottish European Investment Company Ltd
45 CHARLOTTE SQUARE, EDINBURGH, EH2 4H

J. B. HOLDINGS LIMITED

Civil Engineering Contractors, Road Surfacing and ancillary, Manufacturers of Concrete and Glazed Paved Roadstones, Quarry Owners, Manufacturers of Suction Cleaners and Hydraulic Equipment.

1973 RESULTS

- TURNOVER increased by 25% to £15.1 million
- EXPORTS increased by 33%
- PROFITS increased by 33% to a record £1.2 million the sixth successive year of increased profits.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

	1971	1972
	£	£
Turnover	10,017,000	12,127,000
Profit Before Tax	571,000	907,000
Profit After Tax	320,000	536,000
Earnings Per Share	3.20p	5.36p
Dividends Per Share	0.70p	0.73p

Copies of the 1973 Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Bowker, Orford & Co., 15-19 Place, London W1M 0DD.

Business appointments

New man at helm Lyle Shipping

Herbert Walkshaw has been appointed managing director and executive of the Lyle Shipping Company. He succeeds William Nicholson, who will be deputy chairman and a... Mr. R. Pulley has been made director of finance to the Eastern Group. Mr. D. J. Montier is chief accountant of Furness & Company. Mr. H. H. Heston, Jr. has been elected president of the hemisphere petroleum industry in the Continental Oil Company (Conoco). David A. Rawlings has been appointed as vice-president in charge of international operations at General Time. William Anderson is to become chief executive of the Corporation. He will be replaced by Mr. Robert S. King. Mr. D. S. Goyne has become chairman of the Association of Industrial and Commercial Accountants. Mr. J. L. Ricketts, and Mr. L. C. Ricketts, Mr. Jeffrey King has been appointed secretary and legal director to Clarkson Holdings. Mr. David Hill has been appointed to succeed Mr. Robert King as chairman of the company. Mr. J. Voss joins the firm of Hichens, Harrison & Co. Mr. L. Smith has become director of West Midlands, and Mr. Michael Hill, Mr. Tom Thomas, managing director of Eastern Counties has been made a member of the Central Council for wool and horticulture. Mr. J. F. Ross has been appointed director of Croda International. Mr. J. F. Ross has been appointed director of Croda International. Mr. J. F. Ross has been appointed director of Croda International.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Good start by Capper-Neill with order books at best level for years

Almost without exception the companies comprising Capper-Neill, the Lancashire-based group which makes process plant and pipework for industry, have started the current year with good order books - in many instances the best for several years. Other than those for short-term delivery, most of these contain escalation arrangements to help offset future cost inflation of materials and labour. Mr. W. P. Capper, the chairman, says that with certain minor exceptions this healthier trading atmosphere continues today and the order intake has been well sustained with the group's major markets showing every sign of remaining buoyant during the current year. He warns, however, that there is still a persistent shortage of key raw material steel and that its price continues to rise. In addition, the present rapid price

Alpine links with French group

The double glazing to home freezers and frozen food group, Alpine Holdings, says it has entered into agreement with Compagnie des Entrepôts et Gares Frigorifiques (CEGF) under which the two groups will jointly develop a chain of retail shops in France specializing in the sale of deep freezers and frozen food. The CEGF group shall in due course have an option to acquire a share (not exceeding 25 per cent) in the similar chain of retail food freezer centres being developed by Alpine in the United Kingdom under the name of "Sally Ann". CEGF is itself part of Compagnie du Nord (of the Guy de Rothschild Group) and is already a joint operator of cold storage facilities in France and throughout Europe. The initial investment by Alpine will be around £90,000.

Freight report

The Japanese turned a few heads in dry cargo chartering circles by their determined pursuit of bulk carriers to hire on a period basis despite a generally calm week in the Far East sector of the market. Their requirements were apparently for tonnage of about 25,000 deadweight tons up to 55,000 tons - a wider spread than two weeks ago when openings from several of the larger firms began snapping up 50,000-tonners with greater frequency than usual. Although rates for handier-sized bulkers stood at record levels, the Japanese succeeded in cutting their freight bill by agreeing delivery well in advance and taking chips on for long periods. For example, brokers reported that Yamashita Shunihoo had booked the 35,300-ton Ito Pegasus for five months from the delivery being in the second

Japanese seek bulk carriers

regarding the outlook for equities. But a strongly bullish view comes from Hestline, Powell, which refers to the improvement in the United Kingdom balance of payments, and signs of falling world interest rates. Rowe Swan offers two intriguing reasons for looking at merchant bank issues. One, the prospect of bid for lending banks, may be already discouraged in the United Kingdom. But Rowe also suggests that the merchant banks may soon face total profit disclosure. It recommends buying shares in Hambros, Schroders and Kleinwort Benson for the near-term. The firm also remains cautious on the outlook for United Kingdom equities. Fern & Crosswhite are highly disturbed by the economic and political outlook, urging investors to concentrate on short-dated gilts, and leave even the equity blue chips alone. However, their monthly letter firmly discounts talk of another 1929 crash.

Brokers' views

The persistent strength of the gilt edged market presents a dilemma for investors and their advisors. While some degree of recession and therefore of lower interest rates is generally expected next year, the short-term outlook for gilts must remain doubtful while inflation continues to rip. Yet, into short term gilts goes the investment money. Fember & Boyle, Simon & Coates and Laurio Millbank present strong cases against over-optimism in gilts for the short term. Inflation is top of the list of adverse factors, and other arguments from the three firms included doubts about the United Kingdom balance of payments, the Government's fiscal policies and the outlook for the United States. All three suggest that gilts are benefiting from the lack of suitable alternatives for investment money. But when it comes to recommending, both Simon & Coates and Laurio Millbank accept the evidence from the market, and suggest further investment in gilts, now Fember & Boyle is more cautious, pointing out that any withdrawals from sterling would hit gilts hard. Both Fember & Boyle and Simon & Coates remain gloomy

Mining

Tara restive for state lease

Tara Exploration and Development has set late 1975 as the date for commercial production of its Navan mine in the Irish Republic - the largest zinc-lead deposit in Europe. But Mr Michael McCarthy, president of Tara, gives warning in his annual report to shareholders that any further delay in the issue of a State mining lease could eventually lead to a postponement of the commencement of operations beyond 1975. Mr McCarthy adds: "Delays to date have already caused deferment of the normal timing of major financing, but this has been mitigated by your company's successful arrangements for interim finance." Since the beginning of this year Tara Northgate Exploration and Noranda Mines have been examining the commercial feasibility of building an electrolytic zinc reduction plant in Ireland to treat Tara, and possibly other, zinc concentrates. Assuming the results of the study were favourable the plant would be built as soon as possible under the joint ownership of Noranda and the Tara-Northgate group. Noranda will manage design, construction and operation of the plant and the marketing of its entire production.

Results this week

AB Foods and George Cohen

This week sees full-year results from Associated British Foods today, George Cohen 600 tomorrow, and from Johnson, Marthey & Interim results are due from Thos W. Ward today. TODAY: Final: Arbuthnot Latham Holdings, Associated British Foods, James Cropper, R. Paterson & Sons, R. & J. Pullman and U.K. Optical & Industrial Holdings. Interim: Blywood, Ernest Scraggs and Thos. W. Ward. TOMORROW: Final: J. W. Cameron, G.E.I. International, Johnson, Marthey, M.K. Electric Holdings, Ocean Wilsons, Valor and Yorkshire Chemicals. WEDNESDAY: Final: Associated - Newspapers Group, Clover Dairies, George Ewer and Property & Reversionary Investment Corporation. Interim: THURSDAY: Final: George Cohen 600 Group, Northern Securities, Sangers and Tobenell, Interim: Ghown Securities, East Deggafontein Mines. FRIDAY: Final: Country & New Town Properties, Hargreaves Group, K Shoes, Pagler-Hattersley and Jonas Woodhead & Sons.

The Times Share Indices

Table with columns for Index, % Change, and various share indices like FTSE 100, Industrial, etc.

Fine wines from Australia

Fine wines from Australia can always be bought from the Australian Wine Centre, 25 Frith Street, London (9.30 - 6.30 Mon - Fri; 9.30 - 1.00 Sats). But why not get to know some of Australia's best wines by ordering a case of fine wines that offer you good taste and good value? By posting the order form below, together with remittance, a case of specially selected Australian wines will be delivered to your door.

Australian summer wine selection

- Two bottles of each of the following: Wynn's Coonawarra Hermitage, Reynella Cabernet Sauvignon, Hamilton's Springton Garet, Edwards & Chaffey Seaview Rhine Riesling, Lindeman's Bin 23 Hock, Sappelt's Arawatta Hock.



ORDER FORM. Fill in the order form and send with it a cheque for the full amount to: Australian Wine Centre, Freeport 38, London W1E 6QZ.

COATES BROTHERS & COMPANY LIMITED

Group's Progressive Record Maintained in 1973

MR. J. B. M. COATES, on increasing importance of overseas operations. The 86th Annual General Meeting of Coates Brothers & Company Limited was held on June 7th in London. The following is an extract from the circulated statement of the Chairman, Mr J. B. M. Coates: The Accounts, revealing as they do a 43.7% increase in consolidated pre-tax profits at £5,210,000, would in normal circumstances bring considerable satisfaction alike to the Company, its shareholders and its staff throughout the world. But in 1973, trading circumstances and the impact of international financial conditions, were far from normal in comparison with anything experienced in the last twenty-five years, so that a closer analysis of the situation is desirable in order to appreciate the significance of the emerging profit figure. I shall refer to this matter later in my statement. Trading Results: In view of the inter-related and largely complementary structure of our divisional organisation, it will be convenient to refer to the pattern of trading as a whole. Although the manufacture of every kind of printing ink was the original and still is the largest sector of our activities throughout the world, the relative importance of the Synthetic Resin Division, especially in the United Kingdom, has markedly increased during recent years; today this division supplies not only a major part of our internal requirements for these important materials, but is a leading supplier for a wide range of industrial applications throughout Western Europe. Thus it is that although the Company's activities are well diversified in the case of both main product groups and geographically, they are nevertheless closely associated through the use of many common raw materials and related technologies. Throughout 1973 and more especially in its later months, to say nothing of the current situation, the supply of most basic materials, many of which are imported or manufactured from imported feed stocks, either worsened or became much more expensive. This situation was exacerbated by U.K. price controls which diverted additional production capacity to export, with the result that some of these same materials had to be repurchased as imports at greatly enhanced prices to supplement supplies previously available in adequate quantities from domestic sources. I have stressed this situation as just one example of how interference with the market mechanism always leads to unforeseen results; experience during the wartime years strongly suggests that the only alternative to allocation by market price is total control and total rationing. International Operations: As is well known, the wide geographical spread of our manufacturing operations overseas has been a consistent source of strength in the past. The same applies even more today; although the raw material situation in some territories is as difficult as in the U.K., allocation of resources by market price, and a greater opportunity to introduce substitute materials as the result of freedom from rigid price controls, have so far enabled our major Companies overseas to operate at full volume. Furthermore, the quality and extent of the marketing organisation which we have built up within these territories increasingly provides an outlet for the products of other divisions or other United Kingdom manufacturers with whom we have friendly trading relations. Similarly, too, the existence of this international organisation stimulates the exchange of technical know-how at all levels. Accounting and Financial Policy: The domestic and political situation and the international financial situation generally, require more than ordinary attention to be paid to our accounting and financial policy. I have referred above to the impact of

FINANCIAL NEWS

Euromarkets

Arab funds help dispel the gloom

In the past two weeks Arab investment funds have been channelled into several medium-term fixed-interest private placements of between \$50m and \$100m each.

This development, along with indications that short-term dollar interest rates are finally beginning to ease, helped dispel some of the gloom arising after Orton Bank had disclosed that it would no longer market Eurobonds because trading conditions had deteriorated too greatly.

Bankers are being discreet for competitive reasons about the private placements they have arranged. A typical deal, says one investment banker, would be \$100m over five years at 9.5 per cent with a small discount in the subscription price.

News of these deals has cheered underwriters because it suggests Arab money might also be available for public Eurobond offerings. So far there has been relatively little such investment as Arab money managers have for the most part wanted to keep their funds in very liquid short-term deposits or money market instruments.

Some Swiss money managers are now suggesting to clients that a significant decline in short-term interest rates is likely soon. "We are no longer advising clients to roll funds in short-term placements," one private Geneva banker says. "Instead we feel

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

STRAIGHTS

Table of Eurobond prices, yields, and premiums for various countries and maturities.

medium-term bonds are probably now the best investment. In his opinion the world economy had already moved into a recessionary phase so that both short-term interest rates and inflation rates should come down, making medium-term bonds very attractive because of their high yields.

Currently on offer is a \$25m, seven-year issue for Pacific Lighting Overseas Finance NV, with a 9.25 per cent coupon. Morgan at Cie, the syndicate manager, has indicated that the United States utility turned to the Eurobond market because it could get marginally better terms than would have been available for a domestic bond issue.

Nevertheless, some underwriters have been suggesting that other Eurobond issues may come soon with slightly better terms, which may make the Pacific Lighting issue somewhat difficult to place. In particular, a Canadian dollar issue for a Nova Scotia borrower is expected shortly with a novel option, which will allow investors to redeem the bonds after seven years or alternatively each year thereafter up to 20 years. The coupon rate seems likely to be 9.5 per cent.

Another note issue for New Zealand is under consideration, but underwriting sources indicate there could be several weeks before the issue is finally offered.—AP-Dow Jones.

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Table listing weekly fixed interest stocks with columns for stock name, price, and yield.

Commodities

Rain hits Brazil cocoa crops while drought affects European sugar

By John Woodland

Commodity prices are made from a vast divergence of opinions. Without these differing views the markets would indeed be dull places. In an attempt to form some idea how traders feel prices will move over the coming weeks four dealers were tackled, two on the physical side and two commission type traders.

They were split 50-50. On metals it was emphasized that the supply position is still tight and looks like remaining so over the very near future. Coupled with the comparatively low level of London Metal Exchange warehouse stocks, metal dealers feel prices may continue last week's rally.

Over the past five trading days copper wire bars gained £72 to £1,125.0 a tonne; tin, £252 to £3,900 a tonne; lead, £4 to £247 a tonne, and zinc, £10 to £612.50 a tonne.

However, both were adamant that the higher registered earlier this year would not be attained over the near term. For copper much would depend on whether there is a strike in the United States later this month, although the general consensus was that this possibility had waned considerably.

On the other side it was stated that the level of economic activity in many parts of the world has slowed. Two major indicators, car sales and housing starts, have fallen sharply. Japan, it was pointed out, is now in recession.

Although copper production figures from Chile are still treated with extreme caution it was recalled that the five big mines were reported to have produced 75,157 tonnes last month compared with 63,966 tonnes in April and only 36,444 tonnes in May last year.

For the first five months of the year the Chilean State Copper Corporation puts output at nearly 306,000 tonnes or 83,000 tonnes more than for the same period of 1973. In its latest report on metals Wallace Brothers Commodities

says that there has been much press comment lately concerning the possible ending of the so-called commodity boom. "We believe it too early to conclusively accept this analysis but consider that the achievement of the longer term upside objectives expressed in our last report must be postponed, though not necessarily abandoned."

G.W. Joynton & Co says that additional quantities of material from Japan, provided there is not a major cutback in smelter production and the normal seasonal slow down would suggest their supply will become tight again. United States copper industry is crippled by a major strike. "Technically the LME is tight at the moment but we feel this will be short lived and under current conditions strong rallies should be sold."

There is a better notion in "soft" commodities. Generally it is thought that cocoa will ease further, mainly because there is a widespread feeling that the grinding figures will show another hefty drop this quarter. This will go some way to meeting the world supply deficit.

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA Ministry of Public Works and Building Directorate for Infrastructure Entral Equipment Depot Invitation to Tender

Under finance provided by a loan sanctioned by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in favour of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, international tenders are invited for the purchase of 230 lorries, 280 vans, 27 trucks and spare parts for these vehicles.

Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria Ministry of Industry and Power Société Nationale des Industries Textiles "SONITEX" 4/6 Rue Patrice Lumumba, Algiers

NOTICE OF TIME EXTENSION Companies interested in submitting bids in response to the international invitation to tender for Equipping a spinning and weaving unit...

Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria Ministry of Industry and Power Société Nationale des Industries Textiles "SONITEX" 4/6 Rue Patrice Lumumba, Algiers NOTICE OF TIME EXTENSION

Unit Trust Prices-change on the week

Table showing unit trust prices and changes over the week for various funds.

Overseas and International Funds

Table listing overseas and international funds with their respective prices and changes.

Insurance Bonds and Funds

Table listing insurance bonds and funds with their respective prices and changes.

Bank Base Rates Barclays Bank 12% FNBC 12% Hill Samuel 12% C. Hoare & Co 12% Lloyds Bank 12% Midland Bank 12% Nat Westminister 12% Natley Trust 12% South Cent Bank 12% G. T. Whyte 12% Williams & Glyn's 12%

BUSINESS NOTICES and LEGAL NOTICE sections containing various advertisements and legal notices.

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The best £2 you'll probably ever invest. **TIMES 1000** from your investment price £2 or from The Times £2.20 including post and packing

London and Regional Market Prices Capitalization & week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Today Dealings End, June 21 Contango Day, June 24 Settlement Day, July 2
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days
(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

SAVILLS
INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY
20 Grosvenor Hill · Berkeley Sq · London W1X 0HQ
Telephone 01-499-8644 · Telex 263796

Stock	Price	Week's	Div	Yld	Cap	Company	Price	Week's	Div	Yld	Cap	Company	Price	Week's	Div	Yld	Cap	Company	Price	Week's	Div	Yld	Cap	
FUNDS																								
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL																								
HEALTH AND FOREIGN																								
PRIORITIES																								
STOCKS																								
DISCOUNTS																								
AND DISTILLERS																								
FINANCIAL TRUSTS																								
SHIPPING																								
MINES																								
INSURANCE																								
INVESTMENT TRUSTS																								
OIL																								
PROPERTY																								
RUBBER																								
MISCELLANEOUS																								
REGIONALS																								

Adjusted for tax credits. Dividend is the amount payable after deduction of tax. Price of shares is the price at which they were last traded. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days. No settlement date.

Women's Appointments also on page 25

SECRETARIAL SECRETARY/ASSISTANT Would you like to work for TIME-LIFE BOOKS? If you are ambitious, intelligent and reliable with some secretarial experience, we can offer you an interesting job...

IT'S YOUR MIND WE WANT Much more important than the fact that you are a typist, is the fact that you are a person who can think for herself...

SECRETARY/PA required by Director of public property company to assist in administration of coalfield projects. Applicants must be fluent in German, experienced shorthand typists, and capable of working with minimum of supervision.

LIVING IN BLACKHEATH OR THERBAULTS Young managing director of long established, engineering company in Greenwich requires an experienced Secretary. Working conditions are pleasant and there is plenty of action for someone with initiative.

SECRETARY/P.A. PERSONNEL INVOLVEMENT Our S.W.I. client company's top Executive needs a shorthand and audio secretary with lots of initiative. She'll be very prescriptive in meeting the needs of the Executive...

LEGAL SECRETARIES 10 £2.50 For varied and interesting positions both temporary and permanent in the London area. Please telephone Mrs. Hayes for an appointment at 278 6977

QUICK COPY TYPIST £2,000 & FREE LUNCHES! Nice spot for enthusiastic young-ster, early 20s, willing to hitch up with friendly staff, learn how to handle a small, successful and busy office generally. Miss Gaudin, CHALLENGERS, 100 Fleet Street, E.C.4, 553 8153.

AUDIO TYPIST £2,000 AND PLENTY OF PERKS! Well known City company seeks an efficient young Audio Typist for a particularly varied and interesting office. Working hours strictly office hours. Salary negotiable. Call Adrienne 339 1678 or 499 8992 for the better job in advertising. P.B. and T.V.

CUNY AS LEAVING? But first she is going to find the best employment. She is looking for a Secretary (18-20) to work for Alan, Jane, Claude, Peter and Chris to Barbara's Design Department. If you want a job full of variety and excitement, contact: 151-0130 3543, Barbette's Ltd., 18-22 Harrogate, SW17 4DQ.

AUDIO TEMPS, enjoy summer £125 p.w. with Career Pass, 91-724 4212

Be special. Be a NU-TYPE TEMP Special rates for special girls. 71 New Bond Street W1 493 6757, 119 Regent Street W1 734 4090, 46 Oxford Street W1 637 2731, 46 Bishopsgate EC2 588 3124, 982 Victoria Street SW1 828 4868, 5 Beauchamp Place SW3 564 9323, 155 Earts Court Road SW5 373 0163, 39 Villiers Street WC2 930 3746

SECRETARIAL A rugged assignment which reflects correspondingly high earnings SENIOR SECRETARY CITY £2,250-£3,250 YOUNG CREATIVE INTERNATIONAL MERCHANT BANK We invite applications from candidates aged 25-40 who have achieved at least five years secretarial experience, preferably in a banking environment...

DIRECTOR'S SECRETARY Highly efficient Secretary/PA with good shorthand and typing speeds, capable of working on her own and interested in books, required to work for dynamic Sales Director of fast expanding international publishing company. Good working conditions in small friendly and informal office. Knowledge of German an asset. Salary not less than £1,800.

Experience Intelligence Competence Enthusiasm Personality Are all attributes which get GRADUATE GIRLS TEMPORARIES the better jobs. Don't YOU want to join them? Ring Amanda Grey NOW on 584 3615

VACANCIES FOR SHORTHAND TYPISTS AT TWICKENHAM Pharmaceutical company has vacancies for TWO full-time and ONE part-time SENIOR SHORTHAND TYPISTS in modern office block adjacent to Twickenham Station. Excellent conditions of employment with good salaries up to £1,800, L.V.s, and four weeks holiday a year.

EDUCATION ADMINISTRATION SECRETARY/ADMIN. ASSISTANT required to run the educational department of British Associated Occupations (B.A.O.) at 21 Brompton Road, SW3, in connection with the B.A.O. 25th annual meeting. Salary c. £2,000 plus L.V.s, four weeks annual holiday.

EXECUTIVE POTENTIAL? With a Secretarial background, you can be a valuable asset to a company. We are looking for a young woman with initiative and a flair for organization. Salary £2,000 plus L.V.s and four weeks holiday.

SECRETARY/P.A. required by young Director of small publishing company. She will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will be expected to handle a wide range of correspondence. Salary £2,000 plus L.V.s and four weeks holiday.

TOP EXPORTER NEEDS SENIOR FINANCIAL SECRETARY/ADMIN. ASSISTANT with extensive knowledge of French and Spanish and ability to handle a wide range of correspondence. Salary £2,000 plus L.V.s and four weeks holiday.

SECRETARY/P.A. for a young Director of a small publishing company. She will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will be expected to handle a wide range of correspondence. Salary £2,000 plus L.V.s and four weeks holiday.

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REAL LIVE SECRETARY required by a partner in headquarters office of international firm of chartered accountants who has demanding personal commitment to professional body. Interesting and responsible work. Salary £2,000 plus L.V.s and four weeks holiday.

SECRETARIAL BELGRAVIA CLOSE TO VICTORIA STATION Bright and Intelligent girls required One or two interesting positions as SECRETARIES in a private office in the heart of the City. The work is varied and interesting and offers excellent career opportunities. Salary £2,000 plus L.V.s and four weeks holiday.

CALIFORNIA—HERE I COME! £2,200 Minimum. Plus Benefits THE MAN: He is the M.D. of the London Office of an International Company and is established and successful overseas. A country man. In his early 50s, who has travelled the world, he needs a secure and capable Secretary. S/T, aged 23, who will act as the Personal Assistant and keep the home fires burning in his non-too-frequent absences.

ELIZABETHAN BUREAU SECRETARY TO M.D. W.C.I. £1,800, 9.30-5.30. JUNIOR SECRETARIES W.C.2. £1,600+£5 L.V.s p.w. BOOK-KEEPER E.C.3. £1,800 minimum, 9.30 start. EXPORT TYPIST E.C.1. £1,600, 8.30-4.30. CLERK/TYPIST E.C.2. £1,400+35p L.V.s per day. Please ring 01-253 4466 for further details.

STELLA FISHER IN THE STRAND BECOME A CONTENTED TEMP SECRETARY from tomorrow with Overseas University. SECRETARY from tomorrow with Fruit Exchange. SECRETARY from tomorrow with Cultural Organisation. TYPISTS long-term bookings immediately. Receive individual attention at the well-known no-branch bureau.

WESTMINSTER MEDICAL SCHOOL UNIVERSITY OF LONDON Secretary/Shorthand Typist aged 21-25 required for a permanent position in the Medical School. The work is varied and interesting and offers excellent career opportunities. Salary £2,000 plus L.V.s and four weeks holiday.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY PA to Director of property company. She will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will be expected to handle a wide range of correspondence. Salary £2,000 plus L.V.s and four weeks holiday.

CRIME PAYS! £1,000 plus p.a. bonus plus L.V.s. Criminal Litigation Partner in London office. Salary £2,000 plus L.V.s and four weeks holiday.

RECEPTIONIST/SECRETARY to be employed in a busy office in the City. The work is varied and interesting and offers excellent career opportunities. Salary £2,000 plus L.V.s and four weeks holiday.

SECRETARY/P.A. for a young Director of a small publishing company. She will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will be expected to handle a wide range of correspondence. Salary £2,000 plus L.V.s and four weeks holiday.

LIFE BEGINS AT FORTY Mature Executive Secretary needed for our Chief Group Accountant who appreciates the advantages of experience, judgment and capability. The position requires a good personality, a calm temperament, knowledge of office administration, agendas and minutes of meetings. Figure work is minimal. Salary negotiable but not less than £2,250 p.a.

SECRETARY/P.A. for a young Director of a small publishing company. She will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will be expected to handle a wide range of correspondence. Salary £2,000 plus L.V.s and four weeks holiday.

SECRETARIAL IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY SECRETARY TO HEAD OF DEPARTMENT A really important Secretary is required for the Head of the Department of Computing and Control. Working conditions are particularly pleasant in a modern office in the heart of the City. The work is varied and interesting and offers excellent career opportunities. Salary £2,000 plus L.V.s and four weeks holiday.

SECRETARY/P.A. for a young Director of a small publishing company. She will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will be expected to handle a wide range of correspondence. Salary £2,000 plus L.V.s and four weeks holiday.

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SECRETARIAL AMERICAN OIL COMPANY Operating from brand new luxury Knightsbridge premises SENIOR SECRETARY Our Finance Director requires a PA who will ensure smooth running of both his office and apartment. Will be in the range of £2,400 plus L.V.s.

ROOM AT THE TOP FOR ADVERTISING DIRECTOR'S Starting permanent and the ability to deal with creative people your greatest asset as P.A./Sec. to a young Director at the Advertising Unit. You will be required to make decisions, display diplomacy as well as having the freedom to demonstrate initiative. Salary £2,000 p.a. up. Call Judy Stewart 409 0022

BRIEF ENCOUNTER PA TO SENIOR PARTNER One of the Senior Partners of an International firm of 4th Floor. Plans to open an experienced and mature SECRETARY. Good salary and a pleasant home and personal life. This is a job with a good salary, £2,300 p.a. will be offered to the right candidate. The working atmosphere is informal and friendly. The office is in a modern building with excellent views and a holiday home in the country. For further details call Mrs Davies 4 Fitzroy Square, London W1. Tel: 01-387 0 or apply in writing quoting ref ND/GWT

ESCAPE TO SUFFOL Managing Director of creative Perfumery Co requires Secretary/P.A. with knowledge of (C) for commercial translations. Good negotiable salary. Write in confidence to: THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, DRAGOCO (GREAT BRITAIN) LTD, LADY LANE INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, HADLEIGH, IPSWICH, SUFFOLK or TELEPHONE HADLEIGH 2011

£2,000 P.A. NO SHORTHAND One who takes charge of a small general office of a busy photographic printing business. She will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will be expected to handle a wide range of correspondence. Salary £2,000 plus L.V.s and four weeks holiday.

AMAZINGLY BORING JOB Young Secretary/Typist required for professional group of Accountants. The work is varied and interesting and offers excellent career opportunities. Salary £2,000 plus L.V.s and four weeks holiday.

AUDIO TYPIST For E.C.A. English plus another language. Salary £2,000 plus L.V.s and four weeks holiday.

EDITOR OF SUPERCOOK MAGAZINE requires editor who can type well and has a flair for organization. She will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will be expected to handle a wide range of correspondence. Salary £2,000 plus L.V.s and four weeks holiday.

SECRETARY/P.A. for a young Director of a small publishing company. She will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will be expected to handle a wide range of correspondence. Salary £2,000 plus L.V.s and four weeks holiday.

SECRETARY/P.A. for a young Director of a small publishing company. She will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will be expected to handle a wide range of correspondence. Salary £2,000 plus L.V.s and four weeks holiday.

PERSONAL SECRETARY (with sh.) for Chairman of publicly quoted food fashion company. This is a responsible position calling for an attractive, personable, tolerant but strong personality. We think able person is likely to be over 25, quite adaptable and accustomed to dealing at level. We offer YOU OWN OFFICE FREE LUNCHES DISCOVERY HEALTH SCHEME APPLICANTS S EARNING AT LEAST £2000 PER YEAR. PLEASE RING MRS COLLIER, 88/89

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CHERRIS, new King's Road, large...

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Handwritten notes and signatures at the top right of the page.

ADVERTISING section with various notices and contact information for advertising agencies.

DEATHS section containing obituaries for several individuals, including Anderson, Clippin, and others.

DEATHS section continuing obituaries for individuals such as Whitecooper, Memorial Services, and In Memoriam.

ANNOUNCEMENTS section featuring various public notices, including a cancer research appeal and a lost dog notice.

UK HOLIDAYS section listing travel options and services for various European destinations like West Cornwall, Cornwall, and South of France.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS section providing details on holiday packages and villa rentals in Europe and the Mediterranean.

YACHT HOLIDAYS FOR MOTORISTS section advertising travel packages that combine yachting with motorist services.

A CONSPIRACY SILENCE section featuring a short story or article about a mysterious event.

BIRTHS section reporting on the births of several children, including names like Alison, Robert, and others.

DEATHS section continuing obituaries for individuals like Henson, Gifford, and others.

ANNOUNCEMENTS section with various notices, including a cancer research appeal and a lost dog notice.

UK HOLIDAYS section listing travel options and services for various European destinations.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS section providing details on holiday packages and villa rentals.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS section continuing details on holiday packages and villa rentals.

YACHT HOLIDAYS FOR MOTORISTS section advertising travel packages.

A CONSPIRACY SILENCE section featuring a short story or article.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 13,709, including the puzzle grid and clues for Across and Down.

ROLLS SHADOWS advertisement for a car window tinting service, including contact information and a list of services.

QUICKSILVER advertisement for a car window tinting service, including contact information and a list of services.

ALGARVE advertisement for a holiday package in the Algarve region of Portugal, including details on flights and accommodations.

Punt e Mes advertisement for a holiday package in Sicily, featuring a romantic Italian aperitif and scenic views.